



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-063
Monday
5 April 1993

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-063

CONTENTS

5 April 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Multilevel Dialogue Proposal to U.S. Planned	[KYODO]	1
Clinton Phones Miyazawa Regarding Russian Aid	[Tokyo TV]	1
Miyazawa, Kono Comment on U.S.-Russia Summit	[Tokyo TV]	1
Russia Not Invited to Next G-7 Sherpa Meeting	[KYODO]	1
G-7 To Issue 'Joint Statement' Backing Yeltsin	[KYODO]	2
Kono Views Nuclear Waste Impact on Russia Aid	[KYODO]	2
More Security Urged for Peacekeepers in Cambodia	[KYODO]	2
145 Chinese Aliens Arrested in Smuggler's Boat	[Tokyo TV]	2
Police Called To Calm Rioting Chinese Illegals	[KYODO]	3
Police Report Terrorist Bombing, Fire in Tokyo	[Tokyo TV]	3
DSP Produces 1993 Fiscal-Year Draft Platform	[KYODO]	3
Commercial Banks 'Cope' With Market Decontrols	[KYODO]	3

North Korea

KCNA Denies North Shipping Missiles to Mideast		4
Reaction to DPRK Nuclear Treaty Withdrawal Continues		4
Ministry Denounces U.S. 'Double Standard'	[KCNA]	4
Daily Urges End to U.S. Pressure	[KCNA]	5
Daily Urges Nuclear Issue 'Fairness'	[Pyongyang Radio]	5
U.S. Secretary's Remarks Criticized	[Pyongyang Radio]	7
KCNA Cites PRAVDA on Issue		7
Japanese Groups Denounce U.S. Demand	[KCNA]	8
DPRK Will Not Allow 'Blackmail'	[Pyongyang Radio]	8
KCNA Views U.S. Radio 'Against' Asian Socialists		9
'Military Sources': U.S.-ROK Air Exercises Held 1 Apr	[KCNA]	9
U.S. Holds 'Long-Distance Bombing Exercise' 2 Apr	[KCNA]	9
KCNA Reports Student Demonstrations in South		10
Committee Opposes New Fund for 'Comfort Girls'	[Pyongyang Radio]	10
Daily Denounces Japan's 'Overseas Aggression' Goals	[KCNA]	11
Workers Party Official Meets Japanese Lawmakers	[KCNA]	11
WPK Hosts Party for Japanese Delegation	[KCNA]	11
Yi Chong-ok Meets With Nepalese King 30 Mar	[Pyongyang Radio]	11
Lao People's Revolutionary Party Group Arrives 5 Apr	[KCNA]	12

South Korea

Reaction to DPRK Nuclear Treaty Stance Continues		12
ROK, U.S. 'Recognition' on Joint Stand	[YONHAP]	12
PRC, Russia: DPRK Development Suspended	[YONHAP]	12
Students Stage Nuclear Inspection Protest	[Seoul Radio]	12
DPRK Rejects Unified Sports Team Proposal	[YONHAP]	12
Kim Chong-il Rumored in Line for Military Commission Post	[Seoul Radio]	13
Government Agrees to U.S. Telecom Bids	[THE KOREA HERALD 3 Apr]	13
Application Rescreening Set	[YONHAP]	14
Sweden Signs Investment Protection Agreement	[YONHAP]	14
Meeting To Investigate Russian Nuclear Waste Dumping	[YONHAP]	14
SRV Begins Double Taxation Talks	[YONHAP]	14

Foreign Brokerages Maintain 'Low-Key Profile' [THE KOREA TIMES 2 Apr]	14
Kim Warns Legislators on Amassing Wealth [YONHAP]	15

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

National Convention Holds Plenary Session 3 Apr [Rangoon Radio]	16
Former U.S. Officials Observe Session [Rangoon TV]	16
Session Adjourns [Rangoon Radio]	16
Khin Nyunt Receives Former U.S. Officials [Rangoon TV]	17
Receives Japanese Member of Parliament [Rangoon TV]	17
Japanese MP Departs 3 Apr [Rangoon TV]	17
Rebels Surrender in Western Military Command [Rangoon TV]	17

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Probe of Libyan Chemical Weapons Aid Ordered [AFP]	17
Country 'Unperturbed' by PRC's Spratlys Deployment [AFP]	18
Minister: Video Piracy Enforcement To Tighten [Kuala Lumpur International]	18
Kelantan Issues Order To Obstruct Federal Acts [NEW STRAITS TIMES 2 Apr]	18

Singapore

Deputy Premier's Cancer Said in Remission [THE STRAITS TIMES 2 Apr]	19
Lee To Remain as Deputy Premier [THE STRAITS TIMES 2 Apr]	20

Cambodia

UN Peacekeepers Killed in Attack [AFP]	20
More on Attack: UN Vehicle Seized [AFP]	20
NADK Denies Killing Bulgarian Peacekeepers [Radio VGNUFC]	21
SNC Meets: Akashi on 'Unacceptable' Violence [AFP]	21
Hun Sen Calls for Trial of Khieu Samphan [Phnom Penh Radio]	22
Reiterates Call for Trial [Phnom Penh Radio]	23
Hun Sen 'Reluctant To Intervene' for Vietnamese [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Apr]	24
Khieu Samphan Reaffirms Support for Sihanouk [Radio VGNUFC]	25
FUNCINPEC Defector Alleges Party Sabotage [AFP]	26
UNHCR Claims Responsibility for Fleeing Vietnamese [AFP]	26

Indonesia

Troops Reportedly Capture Fretilin Commander [AFP]	27
New Leader Reportedly Appointed [Lisbon Radio]	27
British Foreign Minister Hurd Arrives 3 Apr [Jakarta Radio]	27
Alatas, Hurd Sign Agreements [Jakarta Radio]	28
UN Special Envoy Wako, Alatas Hold Talks [Jakarta Radio]	28
Wako Arrives in East Timor [Jakarta Radio]	28
Suharto To Install Armed Services, Police Chiefs [Jakarta Radijo]	28

Thailand

Paper Expects More U.S. Trade Measures [SIAM RAT 3 Apr]	29
Tougher Penalties Proposed for IPR Violations [Bangkok Radio]	29
Negotiator: Further IPR Talks With U.S. 'Possible' [BANGKOK POST 3 Apr]	29
General 'Anguished' by Media Coup Curiosity [THE NATION 3 Apr]	30
Papers Comment on Confusion Created by SAP [THAI RAT 3 Apr, etc.]	30
Opposition Party Maneuvering To Join Coalition [THE NATION 5 Apr]	31

Vietnam

Hanoi Reports U.S. Official's Senate Testimony [Hanoi International]	32
Nong Duc Manh Returns From Philippines 3 Apr [UNA]	32
Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Group's Visit [AFP]	32
Reportage on Visit of German Foreign Minister	33
Radio Previews Visit [Hanoi International]	33
Kinkel Arrives 2 Apr [Hamburg DPA]	33
Meets Nguyen Manh Cam [Hamburg DPA]	33
Signs Investment Protection Accord [Hamburg DPA]	34
Reportage on Visit by High-Level Lao Delegation	34
Do Muoi Speaks at Hanoi Banquet [Hanoi Radio]	34
Visitors Meet Le Duc Anh [Hanoi TV]	35
Khamtai Receives Gold Star Order [Hanoi Radio]	36
Hanoi Meeting Welcomes Guests [Hanoi Radio]	37
Khamtai Calls on Central Committee Advisors [UNA]	39
Agreement on Overseas Nationals Signed [UNA]	39
Delegation Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City [Hanoi Radio]	40
Arrives in Ho Chi Minh City [Hanoi Radio]	40
Joint Communique Issued [Hanoi Radio]	40
Delegation Concludes Visit [Hanoi Radio]	42
'Success' of Visit Hailed [Hanoi Radio]	43
Embassy in Cambodia Denies Poisoning Allegations [UNA]	43

Japan

Multilevel Dialogue Proposal to U.S. Planned

OW0304083393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT
3 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will propose promoting multi-level dialogue between Japan and the United States to cement bilateral cooperation during his meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton later this month, his aides said Saturday. Miyazawa is scheduled to leave Tokyo on April 15 and meet Clinton in Washington on April 16, the first Japan-U.S. summit since Clinton took office in January.

The aides said Miyazawa hopes to broach during the summit three major topics—policy coordination on important diplomatic issues, cooperation for sustained growth of the world economy and smooth implementation of bilateral problems. Miyazawa believes the two countries play a vital role for world peace and prosperity in the 21st century and their policy coordination is indispensable to build a new world order in the post-cold war era, they said.

The Japanese prime minister hopes to reaffirm the importance of Japan-U.S. cooperation for security in the Asian-Pacific region as well as discuss aid to Russia, they said. Miyazawa will stress the importance of bilateral cooperation on such issues as nuclear nonproliferation, the China policy and peace in Cambodia, the officials said.

In order to achieve these goals, Miyazawa will propose multi-level counterpart dialogue such as ministerial, subcabinet and working level contacts between the two nations to solidify bilateral cooperation, the officials said. They said Miyazawa hopes the summit will help build a personal relationship based on mutual trust as well as an equal partnership between the two countries.

Clinton Phones Miyazawa Regarding Russian Aid

OW0304110893 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 3 Apr 93

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton telephoned Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa this afternoon before the opening of the U.S.-Russian summit. The two leaders used the telephone conversation to discuss the issue of foreign assistance to Russia. President Clinton, who was in Portland, Oregon, telephoned Miyazawa at his private residence around 1530. They spoke for about 20 minutes.

During the discussion, the President outlined U.S. policy and plans for U.S. assistance to Russia to prepare for the U.S.-Russian summit in Vancouver. Miyazawa expressed his concurrence with the speech that President Clinton gave in Annapolis on 1 April. In the speech, Clinton said that support for reforms in Russia was an investment in the future of the United States. Miyazawa said that Japan, as the host nation for the upcoming

meeting of G-7 foreign and finance ministers, will strive to ensure the success of the meeting, which is scheduled to open in Tokyo on 14 April. The meeting will focus on foreign assistance to Russia.

Miyazawa, Kono Comment on U.S.-Russia Summit

OW0504044193 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0305 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Prime Minister Miyazawa attended a meeting this morning with reporters and was asked to comment on the U.S.-Russia summit talks.

He said: I will do my best because Japan is the host nation of the G-7 meeting, which will start on 14 April in Tokyo. I am still not certain whether or not I will be able to incorporate figures in a statement I will announce regarding aid to Russia.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono, at a news conference held this morning, said: I am pleased that President Yeltsin announced his intention to continue to promote Russian political and economic reform. At the same time, I am also pleased by the fact that President Clinton, as the leader of the U.S. Government, supported Russia's reform line and that he disclosed his support measures; these are measures which prepare the way for the special G-7 meeting, which will start on 14 April.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono said that he was pleased, too, that President Clinton had made it clear he supported Japan's attitude toward the northern territories issue, while at the same time explaining to President Yeltsin that Japan was willing to play a constructive role in supporting Russia.

Russia Not Invited to Next G-7 Sherpa Meeting

OW0204105993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT
2 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 KYODO—No Russian representative will be invited to the next preparatory session for July's Tokyo economic summit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fyodorov attended the last such meeting in Hong Kong in mid-March.

Personal representatives of heads of government from the Group of Seven (G-7) major powers will meet in the United States around April 7 or 8, according to government sources. Those representatives are called "sherpas" because, like their Nepalese namesakes, they prepare the way to the summit. The dates of sherpa meetings are usually not made public. G-7 deputy finance ministers are expected to meet in the U.S. at the same time as the sherpas. Russia is not a member of the G-7, which comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S.

G-7 To Issue 'Joint Statement' Backing Yeltsin*OW0404063093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT
4 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—The Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers will issue a joint statement expressing support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin after their finance and foreign ministers meet in Tokyo in mid-April, Japanese Government sources said Sunday. In the statement at the end of the April 14-15 meeting on aid to Russia, the G-7 nations will declare Yeltsin is the democratically elected leader of Russia and the one who can best promote reform, a senior foreign ministry official said. The statement will also stipulate the G-7's basic aid policy toward [as received].

Kono Views Nuclear Waste Impact on Russia Aid*OW0504092793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT
5 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Japan may offer technical know-how to Russia on land disposal of nuclear waste following revelations that the former Soviet Union dumped radioactive material into the Japan Sea, the top government spokesman said Monday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono also signaled that Japan would not use the nuclear dumping issue as an excuse to withhold economic assistance from Russia.

"We are very concerned, but the (dumping) has been going on for the past 30 years...and Russia is saying it did not have land disposal facilities," Kono told reporters when asked whether Japan would find it difficult to offer financial assistance in light of the secret dumping at sea. "We are thinking of offering technology. We do not anticipate this will have an immediate impact on aid to Russia," Kono said.

A Russian Government report made public by the Greenpeace environmental group last week said the former Soviet Union dumped two nuclear reactors in the Sea of Japan in 1978, and 16 others into the Kara and Barents Seas between 1966 and 1991. Russia's presidential spokesman on coastal policies said in Niigata on Sunday that Russia will not dump any more radioactive waste into the sea.

Kono said the Science and Technology Agency was convening a meeting of senior officials to discuss offering technical assistance on land disposal, and cooperation in monitoring the ocean for radioactive contamination. Japan has received a copy of the Russian report on radioactive waste disposal, and has asked Moscow to cease the sea dumping immediately, Kono said.

More Security Urged for Peacekeepers in Cambodia*OW0504045693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT
5 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO—Japan called on the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to step up

security for UN personnel Monday in the wake of the killing of three peacekeepers from Bulgaria last week. "It will be a big problem for us if these incidents continue," Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told a regularly scheduled news conference. Kono said the government has asked UNTAC to assure the safety of United Nations personnel.

A UN spokesman said that the three Bulgarian peacekeepers appeared to have been executed Friday by Khmer Rouge guerrillas. UNTAC has also blamed the Khmer Rouge, which officially announced Sunday it will boycott the May election, for other recent racially and politically motivated attacks. But Kono said that Japan still regards such incidents as isolated events, rather than a total breakdown of the peace accord. Japan would be obliged to withdraw its 600-member [passage indistinct]

145 Chinese Aliens Arrested in Smuggler's Boat*OW0404181893 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 4 Apr 93*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] The 10th Maritime Safety Headquarters [10MSH] arrested 145 Chinese people in a smuggler's boat in waters off Kagoshima. The Chinese, from Fujian Province, tried to smuggle themselves into Japan to get jobs. They said they transferred themselves to a Japanese fishing boat in the East China Sea.

The 10MSH investigated 145 aliens and four Japanese crew of the Hokkaido-registered fishing boat No. 38 Nagato-Maru today, and sent their files to the Kagoshima District Prosecutors' Office for violating the Emigration and Immigration Law.

The 10MSH concluded that all 145 illegal aliens are Chinese citizens who departed from a port in Fujian Province and were transferred to No.38 Nagato-Maru in the East China Sea. Most of the stowaways reportedly said that they tried to enter Japan to find work. The 10MSH views that the case was organized by a group of Japanese, because some stowaways said that they had to borrow money from all their relatives to pay boarding fees to Japanese agents.

According to Nagasaki Prefecture police headquarters, a man who represented himself as Ota phoned at least three car-rental agents late in March and reserved five buses on 1 April. Since the five buses can transport about 140 people, police suspect that this arrangement was made by a gangster who was arrested in Kumamoto city yesterday. Police intend to continue the investigation to find out the organizational backgrounds of the gangster, who was identified as a member of nationwide yakuza organization Yamaguchi-Gumi.

Police Called To Calm Rioting Chinese Illegals

*OW0504084793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT
5 Apr 93*

[Text] Kagoshima, April 5 KYODO—Scores of riot police were called in Monday to calm rioting by Chinese nationals being detained here on suspicion of trying to enter Japan illegally, officials said.

The Maritime Safety Agency took 145 Chinese and four Japanese into custody on Saturday after a patrol boat intercepted a Japanese trawler off the port of Akune, Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Japan. The group of detained Chinese included 22 under the age of 20, and therefore minors under Japanese law. They all reportedly came from China's southeastern Fujian Province.

Police Report Terrorist Bombing, Fire in Tokyo

*OW0504015293 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0100 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[From the regular NHK news cast at 0100 GMT]

[Text] Early this morning, there was an explosion by the outer wall of an apartment building in Shibuya Ward where a senior official of the Imperial Household Agency lives. In another incident, fire broke out in the Crown Prince Memorial Hall at Kodomo-no-Kuni Park in Midori-ku, Yokohama City. Police investigating the incidents suspect they are terrorist activities by political extremists.

At around 0330 this morning, part of the concrete-block outer wall of a three-storey apartment building in Hachiyama-cho, Shibuya Ward collapsed following an explosion. Several windows were broken. Grand Master of Ceremonies Kiyoshi Sumiya of the Imperial Household Agency lives in the apartment building. Sections of what is believed to be the lead wire of a timing device were found near the site of the explosion.

Also, at around 0530 this morning, fire broke out in the Crown Prince Memorial Hall at Kodomo-no-Kuni Park in Midori-ku, Yokohama City. A total floor area of about 120 square meters was burned.

Police believe both incidents were terrorist activities by extremists opposed to the emperor's visit to Okinawa. Investigations have started, including on-site inspections.

DSP Produces 1993 Fiscal-Year Draft Platform

*OW0404085793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT
4 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) on Sunday released a 1993 fiscal year draft platform which calls for suspending the civil rights of persons who break the Political Funds Control Law. The party will vote on the platform during its annual conference April 22-23.

The release of the draft comes just days after prosecutors questioned executives of several major construction companies and uncovered evidence the companies donated at least 600 million yen, much of it illegally, to former Liberal Democratic Party vice president Shin Kanemaru.

The prosecutors indicted Kanemaru on March 13 for failing to declare 200 million yen in [passage indistinct] promoting the peaceful use of nuclear power using plutonium and for more national debate about revising the Constitution, including Article 9 which bans the use of force to solve international disputes.

The platform lists 10 policy issues it says need urgent attention, including political reform, workers' living standards, social welfare, the environment and education. The draft also recommends distributing pensions to citizens at the age of 60, through partial payment. It also calls for a system in which more people could opt for part-time work.

Commercial Banks 'Cope' With Market Decontrols

*OW0304073193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO—Japanese commercial banks have mapped out medium and long-term programs to cope with the liberalization of the financial market, including an early liquidation of bad loans, industry sources said Saturday. The programs, starting from fiscal 1993, also include job reductions and cost cutting in order to streamline their operations, the sources said.

Laws revising the country's financial systems took effect Thursday, allowing banks, trust banks and brokerages to enter in each other's market through subsidiaries. The sources said banking institutions now are forced to improve their customer services and provide attractive products to overcome competition. A three-year plan, completed by Sakura Bank, aims to write off all bad loans within the period and reduce its total work force by 3,000 to 20,000, the sources said. They said other banks, including Hokkaido Takushoku, Fuji and Mitsubishi banks also worked out similar projects aimed at eliminating bad loans in a period between three and five years.

Fuji Bank plans to cut 1,000 jobs to 14,600 over a four-year period while Mitsubishi and Hokkaido Takushoku plan to cut 500 to 600 jobs. The three banks also plan to hold down annual growth of operations and trim expenditures, the sources said. Mitsubishi plans to curb the rate of growth for its nationwide network of outlets, the sources said. The bank plans to increase the number of outlets by only 20 to 30 from the present 350 over the next three years.

North Korea

KCNA Denies North Shipping Missiles to Mideast

SK0304053493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—The Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN and some Western media recently spread preposterous rumors that the DPRK is exporting "missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads" to Mid-east countries and "agreed to jointly develop nuclear weapons" with them.

Their false propaganda of this brand did not begin yesterday or today, and there is nothing new in it.

The United States and its subsidized media have systematically conducted the disinformation campaign to isolate the DPRK and "destroy" its socialism, taking issue with its fictitious "nuclear problem" in the past.

It, however, called forth only criticism and ridicules from the world public.

Why should they launch again into the trite propaganda ballyhoo at this time? They are, apparently, motivated by their dirty intention to get a few more dollars by zealously partaking of the sinister political and military intrigues of the United States to disarm the DPRK.

Those who hurled abuses at the DPRK this time are third-rate hack writers engaged in clumsy false propaganda, but, once they waxed themselves eloquent against us, we cannot but make some remarks to refute them.

At present, the United States is trying by hook or by crook to disarm us at any cost. It instigated some officials of the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to adopt a "resolution on special inspection" of ordinary military bases of the DPRK, while threatening us with nuclear weapons.

Such being the case, the DPRK Government had no other choice but to declare its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to defend the national sovereignty and supreme interests of the country.

In face of this legitimate self-defensive measure of the DPRK Government, the plot to "disarm" the DPRK, which tricksters of Washington had hatched long ago, burst like soap bubbles.

It is the rumors about "missile export" and "joint development of nuclear weapons" that U.S. plotters invented in a hurry, quite upset, and the SANKEI SHIMBUN and some Western media were used for this purpose.

It appears that the hack writers are more interested in currying favor with "Uncle Sam" than informing the world people of truth.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN was impudent enough to sit in judgement on the situation as if it knew something, referring to the DPRK, which is developing friendly and cooperative relations with Mideast countries, as "wanting to build forces to challenge a U.S.-led new world order by jointly developing nuclear weapons." But it would be well advised to think of the wretched position in which it has to dance to the tune of the United States.

These media could not utter a word when the United States was selling large quantities of mass destruction weapons and zealously encouraging and helping Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons. Yet they are now vociferating about the fiction of our "joint development of nuclear weapons." Thus they strip themselves bare as mean hack writers.

It is disgraceful, indeed, that the press whose mission it is to defend justice should play into the hands of the United States, bereft of elementary conscience, objectivity, and impartiality.

Reaction to DPRK Nuclear Treaty Withdrawal Continues

Ministry Denounces U.S. 'Double Standard'

SK0404090893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0857 GMT 4 Apr 93

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces 'Double Standard Policy' of U.S. and IAEA"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 4 published a statement denouncing the two-pronged "double standard policy" of the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in the nuclear problem.

The spokesman said:

The president of South Africa recently announced for the first time at the parliament that his country had destroyed all the six nuclear weapons which it had produced and preserved and their associated facilities.

It is lucky that South Africa, though belatedly, made public fact about its development of nuclear weapons.

But, the problem in this is the two-pronged "double standard policy" of the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency following its lead toward the nuclear problem.

The United States, a depository of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, seriously violating its obligation under the treaty and deceiving the international community, had transferred nuclear technology to South Africa and, furthermore, actively assisted it in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

In view of this fact alone, the United States must face judgement, bearing responsibility for this before the international community.

Nevertheless, the United States does not utter a word about its own criminal act and the illegality of the development of nuclear weapons by South Africa and, on the contrary, is raising outcries over the "suspicion of nuclear weapon development" against the DPRK the honesty of whose nuclear activity has already been made clear. This is really preposterous.

This clearly shows that the real intention of the United States is to stifle our republic.

What must not be overlooked here is also the unfair act of the IAEA.

The IAEA, which had mentioned not a word about the development of nuclear weapons by South Africa in its 115 rounds of inspection of the country, tried to force a "special inspection" on our country on the plea of fictitious "nuclear suspicion" only after six rounds of inspection, and raised such a row as adopting an unjustifiable "resolution" of bringing the matter of our country to the United Nations on a charge of "noncompliance with the safeguards agreement".

Such act proves once again that the IAEA is, apparently, bereft of independence and acting under the manipulation of the United States, and has already lost impartiality and objectivity.

The United States must drop its habit of the Cold War era in which it had acted arbitrarily and behave with discretion to save its face as a great power.

The IAEA must stop acting in a despicable manner, reading [as received] the faces of big powers, but carry on its activities independently according to its statute and regulations.

Daily Urges End to U.S. Pressure

*SK0504054293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0516 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[“NODONG SINMUN on Double Standard Applied by United States and IAEA”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—The double standard in the implementation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] is an expedient of domination and interference employed by the imperialists. Should the application of this standard be allowed still further, it would result in allowing a nuclear power to freely trifle with the destiny of non-nuclear states and infringe upon their sovereignty and letting the arbitrariness and privileged act of the superpower prevail in the international community.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary entitled Application of Double Standard Cannot Be Overlooked”.

It is none other than the United States that has most crudely breached the NPT, the news analyst says, and goes on: The United States does never cease a nuclear threat to the DPRK, a non-nuclear state, contrary to the basic idea and purpose of the treaty. Yet, it has zealously helped South Africa and Israel in nuclear armament. It should, therefore, have been brought under sanctions for the breach of the treaty. The IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency], however, has muttered not a word but is conniving at the U.S. breach of the treaty.

And the agency has not taken any sanctions against either Japan which is quickening its pace in turning itself into a nuclear power or South Korea which is hastening the development of nuclear weapons in real earnest, or some counties which possess nuclear weapons.

The United States and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat following it had persistently spread ruors about "nuclear suspicion," against the DPRK before adopting a "resolution on special inspection," something unprecedented in the history of the agency. It goes without saying that this is aimed at disarming the DPRK and, furthermore, at destroying its socialist system. The DPRK could not but withdraw from the treaty under the grave situation in which the supreme interests of the country were exposed to infringement due to the double standard application of the treaty. This is a matter of national sovereignty.

Th United States and its followers must look squarely at the trends of the times of international justice and peace and stop insolently applying the double standard.

Daily Urges Nuclear Issue 'Fairness'

*SK0504013493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0028 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April commentary: "Application of Double Standards Cannot Be Overlooked"]

[Text] Doubts on fairness and credibility of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] are increasing among the international society.

For the NPT to be fair and welcomed, it should be equally applied to all nations that joined this treaty.

However, to our regret, the NPT caused a phenomenon in which a certain country should fulfill obligations according to the treaty while other countries do not have to fulfill them. They are even disturbing other countries' fulfillment by misusing the treaty.

The ringleaders of this are the United States and some circles in the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] which are being manipulated by the United States.

The question is that they are seriously infringing upon the sovereignty of the states, which joined the treaty and which are non-nuclear states, by applying double standards.

The application of double standards to our country constitutes the culmination of such infringement in view of its injustice.

Our joining the NPT was aimed at facilitating the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and thereby removing the nuclear threat according to the ideal and objective of the treaty.

This being the case, the IAEA should have helped realize our goals by putting the treaty in action. However, some circles in the IAEA's secretariat acted totally contrary to this.

The one who most mercilessly infringed upon the NPT is none other than the United States. Going counter to the basic ideal and objective of the treaty, the United States continually threatened us, a non-nuclear state with nuclear weapons.

Moreover, by actively helping South Africa and Israel, the United States enabled them to achieve nuclear armament.

The United States should have naturally received sanctions because of its violations of the treaty. However, the IAEA has not uttered a word about the act of the U.S. violation of the treaty. Instead, the IAEA has overlooked the act.

In addition, the IAEA has not imposed any sanctions on Japan which is accelerating its nuclear power by accumulating more plutonium than it needs; on South Korea which is accelerating the development of nuclear weapons under the U.S. nuclear umbrella; and on some countries which possess nuclear weapons. However, how did the IAEA act against us?

Because we have not developed nuclear weapons and have nothing to conceal, we ratified the nuclear safeguards accord and received the IAEA's inspections.

Nonetheless, the United States and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat who follow the United States have persistently spread the rumor concerning suspicion of our nuclear weapons. They fabricated the resolution of special inspections. Such a precedent has not existed in the IAEA's history. It goes without saying that this is aimed at disarming us under the pretext of the NPT and at frustrating our country's socialism.

Under the grave circumstances in which the supreme interests of the country might be infringed upon owing to the application of a double standard of the treaty, we were forced to withdraw the treaty.

The United States and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat have constantly applied a double standard after we withdrew from the treaty.

Joining and withdrawing from an international treaty is related to the sovereign right of each country. In the past, when some countries withdrew from international organizations owing to political reasons, there was no problem.

Our withdrawal from the NPT is related to our national sovereignty. There are regulations stipulating that the withdrawal from a treaty is a sovereign right. However, there is no regulation stipulating that sanctions should be imposed on the country that withdraws from a treaty.

Nonetheless, the United States and its supporters are taking issue with the measure of withdrawing from the treaty and they are putting pressure on us.

For those who are reasonable, they may easily know that our withdrawal from the treaty is entirely due to the United States. They also recognize the unjustness of the U.S. and its supporters' maneuver as they try to apply a double standard.

A double standard is a means for domination and intervention by the imperialists. If such an act of applying a double standard is constantly allowed, the nuclear powers can toy with the fate of the countries which do not possess nuclear weapons. This only results in the infringement on the right of independence. This will create a great stumbling block to realizing the world's people who aspire for constructing the world free from nuclear weapons and for setting up an international nuclear nonproliferation system. Super powers' tyrannies and privileges will be more rampagous in international society.

Therefore, many politicians and the world's mass media are exposing the limitations of the NPT. They resolutely denounce the illegality of the application of double standards by the United States and some quarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency Secretariat.

The Egyptian paper AL-AHRAR denounced: The United States had protected the nuclear plan by South Korea and Israel. On the other hand, it has continued to create more pressure against the DPRK to deprive it of its self-defensive means.

The Bulgarian paper (SRIMURA) exposed: In recent years, the United States has rapidly produced a great number of atomic bombs and missiles. It has posed a threat to the destiny of mankind itself with its deployment everywhere in the world. Nevertheless, the NPT has never taken any action against the United States.

The Indian foreign minister said that the DPRK's step to withdraw from the NPT has shown the inadequacy of the treaty that is unequally applied to the nuclear-weapon possessing countries and nonnuclear weapon possessing countries.

The Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the situation caused by the DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT is a political matter led by a great power and reported: The nonnuclear-weapon possessing countries must call on the nuclear-weapon possessing countries to fulfill obligations that they will not use nuclear weapons.

The United States cannot avoid facing denunciation and protest from the world public resulting from the application of its unjust double standards.

The United States and its followers must clearly see the trend of the times in which the world's people aspire for international justice and peace. They must stop plotting the application of the arrogant double standards.

U.S. Secretary's Remarks Criticized

*SK0304012793 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0028 GMT 3 Apr 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 3 March commentary: "Aggressors' Brigandish Nature"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Secretary has recently said that even though the United States had been reducing its forces overseas as a result of budget cuts, it would not reduce its forces in South Korea but maintain the current level of troops and that the U.S. security commitments for South Korea would not change. This is an absurd remark that clearly discloses the aggressors' brigandish nature.

The U.S. forces occupying South Korea are forces of aggression to the core. The remarks that the United States would maintain forces of this sort mean that it would launch a northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists, which had occupied South Korea, have persistently maneuvered to stifle our Republic to death for a long time. They have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and have ceaselessly maneuvered to provoke war.

The U.S. imperialists have recently further stepped up war maneuvers to gravely threaten us with force and provoke a new nuclear war. They are also kicking up commotions for special inspections and thus stepping up pressure on us. They are even babbling about limited strikes [kukputagyok] against us.

Because of the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been aggravated to the utmost. The security commitments for South Korea which the U.S. imperialists are babbling about mean commitments for war. Using the security commitments as a pretext, they are trying to maintain their current forces in South Korea and are trying to inspire the South Korean authorities to launch a northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists have considered the Korean peninsula to be an area where another war may break out following the Persian Gulf war. The babbling by the U.S. Defense Secretary discloses the attempt by the U.S. imperialists to ignite a fuse on the Korean peninsula at all costs and stifle us to death.

The U.S. imperialists attempt to perpetually occupy South Korea not only to launch a northward invasion. They are also trying to gain control over the Asian-Pacific region with force. This is the U.S. imperialists' unchanging ambition. To fulfill this ambition, the

United States has its eye on South Korea, a militarily and strategically important area, in particular.

The U.S. ruling circles have recently said that no other area in the world is more vital to U.S. interests than the Asian-Pacific region. They have also loudly talked about the need to direct the spearheads of aggression toward Asia and, in particular, the Korean peninsula. As shown, the United States is trying to continuously seize South Korea as a colonial military base and a forward nuclear base and use it as a springboard for fulfilling its aggressive Asian-Pacific strategy.

All facts show that the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to perpetually occupy South Korea and provoke a new war gravely threaten peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The field drill of the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise has reportedly ended. However, the danger of war has not disappeared on the Korean peninsula but rather increased. If the Korean peninsula is not peaceful, Asia cannot be peaceful.

Peace-loving people in Asia and the world strongly demand that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea. This is very natural.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their forces of aggression from South Korea without delay and stop kicking up anti-Republic commotions.

KCNA Cites PRAVDA on Issue

*SK0204233493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1519 GMT 2 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA)—The Russian paper PRAVDA March 30 in an article titled "Your Excellencies, What Are You Inspecting" exposed that the racket about the nuclear problem of the DPRK is for the United States to artificially aggravate tensions in this area and find a weighty pretext for maintaining its forces present in South Korea.

It is often said that U.S. diplomats attempting to impose "punishment" upon Pyongyang are intensifying pressure on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the paper said, and went on:

The fact that the nuclear programs of Israel and some other countries which have not yet signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty are out of the field of vision of the United States and the IAEA is exciting many observers' suspicions.

There is nothing surprising here.

None other than the United States, together with France and South Africa, made not a little efforts to help Israel have nuclear arsenal.

The IAEA delegates have never made inspection in Israeli territory.

It is a wonder that the United States has shut its eyes as to what the Israeli Army are armed with, while demanding inspection of military sites of North Korea.

The paper exposed with materials that the United States and Western countries helped Israel produce nuclear weapons.

Japanese Groups Denounce U.S. Demand

SK0204230393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 2 (KCNA)—Japanese organisations and figures denounced the demand of the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for a "special inspection".

The Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in an appeal said that the United States, teamed up with the IAEA, is demanding an inspection of ordinary military sites of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It expressed support to the statement of the DPRK Government declaring its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty under this situation.

Masao Yoshida, Social-Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan, in a statement said the situation created today is a product of the intelligence plot of the United States. "The acts of the United States are only causing confusion in the situation not only of the Korean peninsula but of Asia," he stated.

He termed the decision of the DPRK on withdrawal from NPT a just measure.

The Gifu Prefectural Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity, the Gifu Prefectural 100-men Committee for Early Normalization of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations, the Aichi Prefectural Executive Committee of the Youth and Students Festival of Peace and Friendship and executive chairman of the Teachers' Union of Senior Schools of Hiroshima Prefecture Yoshimi Koderu made public statements and the Ube Society for the Study of the Korean affairs of Yamaguchi prefecture sent protest letters to the South Korean authorities and the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

DPRK Will Not Allow 'Blackmail'

SK0304031093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 30 Mar 93

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Threat and Blackmail Cannot Be Allowed"]

[Text] In connection with the fact that our country withdrew from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], the United States, some officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Secretariat, and some of its member countries, being manipulated by the

United States, made the charge that we did not implement the safeguards accord. They are now circulating insidious public opinion that this issue should be transferred to the U.N. Security Council [UNSC] and that some sanctions should be put on us and so on. This is no more than a plot to threaten us to revoke our withdrawal from the NPT and make us accept the special inspection. This is a vicious act of challenge against the right to exercise our independent right.

As to our withdrawal from the NPT, it is a self-defensive measure based on the right to exercise sovereign right and withdraw from it in case the signatory considers that its supreme interests are threatened, as stipulated in the NPT.

It is well known, it was inevitable for us to withdraw from the NPT because of the abnormal state of affairs such as the United States and forces following it were abusing the NPT by threatening the sovereign right and security of our country, a non-nuclear state. They were trying to smash our socialist system. Therefore there are no grounds to take the issue of our withdrawal from the NPT to the United Nations. Babbling over our non-compliance with the safeguards accord is nothing but an attempt to find an excuse to distort the facts and put pressure on us.

After effectuating the safeguards accord, we sincerely implemented the duties stipulated in the NPT, and many members of the IAEA Board of Governors as well as the IAEA Secretariat have assessed and recognized this.

It is not us who failed to implement the safeguards accord. It is some officials of the IAEA Secretariat who acted on a script prearranged by the United States. They placed artificial obstacles in the way of our fulfillment of its obligations under the safeguards accord.

Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat interfered in our implementation of the safeguards accord, and based on fabricated intelligence data provided by a third country, they even tried to enforce inspection of our military sites [kunsu taesang], which have no ties to nuclear activities. It is clear to anyone that the fellows creating a barrier in implementing the nuclear safeguards accord and trying to infringe upon other countries' sovereign rights, are the ones who have to come before the UN arena and receive appropriate sanctions. This is all the more clear when considering the fact that the UNSC is a place where grave acts such as events that directly threaten world's peace and security are brought up and discussed.

The United States is violating the duties stipulated in the NPT and is increasing nuclear threats toward non-nuclear states. It is also the United States that is refusing the world's strong public opinion demanding that countries that possess nuclear weapons should request NPT member countries to declare that they will not use nuclear weapons. Therefore, the ringleader that should receive collective sanctions by laying this issue before the UNSC is no other than the United States.

In connection with developing nuclear weapons, the countries that are at issue are not ~~us~~ but Japan and South Korea. Currently, Japan has accumulated more plutonium than necessary and is accelerating its armament of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, it is no secret that South Korea is actively accelerating the development of nuclear weapons under the nuclear umbrella of the United States.

Even though the world officially recognizes that Japan and South Korea are actively accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, no one is making this an issue. However, trying to fault with us, who is not even trying to develop nuclear weapons, is truly a brazen-faced act which is like a thief calling another thief.

Moreover, the United Nations has never questioned the U.S. advantage that is able to produce large-scale murderous weapons including nuclear weapons and chemical weapons; sell them to other countries; and deploy them at their own will. Why are the U.S. imperialists, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat, and some IAEA member countries so persistently finding fault with our nonexistent nuclear development? Why are they raising a commotion as if something big has happened because of our withdrawal from the NPT which was in part only an exercise of our sovereign right?

This is in connection with the U.S. hostile policy to ultimately obstruct socialism of our own style. Here lies the fundamental issue. However, any kind of threat and blackmail cannot be allowed by our people who regard their sovereign right as life itself. If the rascals unjustly lay our nuclear issue before the UNSC and continue to put pressure on us, it will be inevitable for us to take strong self-defensive measures corresponding to it.

The U.S. imperialists should look directly at the situation and act with discretion. They should immediately withdraw all forces of aggression including nuclear weapons and troops of aggression from South Korea.

KCNA Views U.S. Radio 'Against' Asian Socialists

*SK0304050393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449
GMT 3 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. Administration is scheming to close the notorious radio "Freedom" and "Radio Free Europe" in Europe and inaugurate instead the so-called "Radio Free Asia" against the Asian socialist countries, according to foreign press reports.

Such moves of theirs is a criminal act to realize its strategy of "peaceful transition" by sending the wind of "liberalization" into socialist countries in this region.

While threatening the DPRK by wielding the nuclear stick, the United States is foolishly attempting to destroy the socialist system of Korea by raising the wind of

"liberalisation" with black propaganda full of lies and deception, a method it used in the European region.

These moves of the U.S. imperialists are an undisguised provocation against sovereign states and an aggressive interference.

If the United States thinks that it can make the Korean people waver with a yellow wind, it is a great mistake and delusion.

'Military Sources': U.S.-ROK Air Exercises Held 1 Apr

*SK0304062493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455
GMT 3 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged joint air war exercises against the North in the sky above South Korea on April 1, according to military sources.

Mobilized in this war gamble which took place for many hours day and night in the sky above Chongju, Yongwol and Hoengsong were 10 odd fighter-bombers and pursuit-assault planes based overseas and over 300 fighter planes of different types of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet airforce.

On the first of April, formations of over 100 fighter bombers, pursuit and assault planes which were flown over Umsong, Chechon and Yoju staged a nocturnal low-altitude ground target strike exercise and fighter planes flown over Anmyon islet, Kunwi and Ansong held an air battle exercise to seize the command of the air under different circumstances.

On the same day large-calibre gun groups of the puppet army deployed in Nosang-ri and Kumpa-ri, Paju County, fired over 100 shells to areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line and armed bandits of the puppet army that took a combat position near Okum-ri and Yongsan-ri, Paju County, and Hapsu-ri, Yonchon County, incited a war atmosphere, firing 1,200 bullets from large-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles.

U.S. Holds 'Long-Distance Bombing Exercise' 2 Apr

*SK0404084493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814
GMT 4 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors on April 2 staged a long-distance bombing exercise for quickly flying back to the bases after an intensive bombing raid on the targets by letting fly formations of fighter-bombers and pursuit-assault planes based overseas over Yongwol and Wonju, South Korea, according to military sources.

This war game with the support of a refuelling tanker was a dangerous play with fire aimed at examining the

capacity of quick flight to the sky above South Korea from overseas bases and making a surprise strike at the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should refrain from running riot, looking squarely at the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula by their unceasing reckless war exercises.

KCNA Reports Student Demonstrations in South

SK0404093593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—Some 3,000 students of the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils, the successor to the National Council of Student Representatives, on April 3 denounced the clamorous demand of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a "special inspection" of the northern half of Korea and strongly demanded a final stop to the "Team Spirit" war exercises, according to reports from Seoul.

The struggle began with a rally at the Democracy Plaza of Yonsei University in the afternoon.

The meeting took place under the name of a meeting of students to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and put a final stop to the "Team Spirit" exercises. The speakers there branded the pressure of unilateral nuclear inspection on the North by the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises as crimes which caused extreme tensions on the Korean peninsula and threw a wet blanket over the efforts for peaceful reunification.

They strongly demanded that the clamor for a "special inspection" of the North be discontinued, the "Team Spirit" war exercises be ceased for good, simultaneous nuclear inspection of the North and the South be made and the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea be opened to the public.

After the meeting the students turned on to the street with slogan boards reading "No nuclear inspection pressure on the North," "Allow inspection of U.S. nuclear bases" and "Final stop to the 'Team Spirit' exercises," and chanting slogans.

More than 1,000 riot police armed with tear gas launchers encircled Yonsei University, but the angry protesters broke the encirclement and marched up to the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command."

Committee Opposes New Fund for 'Comfort Girls'

SK0304141393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 31 Mar 93

[Press statement by O Mun-han, chairman of the Committee for Compensation for Comfort Girls for the Troops and Victims in the Pacific War, released 30 March—place not given]

[Text] It has recently been reported that the Japanese Government would make public a plan to establish a so-called humanitarian fund, instead of paying compensation, and help the comfort girls for the troops with this fund. Meanwhile, the South Korean authorities have reportedly decided not to ask Japan to pay material compensation for the comfort girls. This shows that the Japanese Government, in collusion with the South Korean authorities, are trying to avoid a full investigation into the comfort girls issue and paying due compensation to them, as well as forever hiding its grave crime behind the curtain of history by giving humanitarian relief money to the victims. This also shows that the South Korean authorities are again trying to turn a blind eye to the Japanese Government's grave crime, fearful that their crime of ignoring the victims' right to demand compensation for Japan's grave human rights violations when signing the 1965 treaty with Japan may be exposed.

In the name of the Committee for Compensation for Comfort Girls for the Troops and Victims in the Pacific War, I express my anger at the maneuvers by the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities to resolve politically the comfort girls issue in an effort to equivocate on this issue. I also resolutely denounce them.

If the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities pay no compensation for Japan's grave human rights violations never before seen in the history of mankind but try to resolve this issue politically without completely investigating the incident, this would defile the approximately 200,000 comfort girls, including those who are still living through painful days because of their past disgrace. This will also make a mockery not only of our Korean people and Asian people but of justice and conscience throughout the world. The international community will not allow this.

The crime against the comfort girls is a grave human rights violation and a serious crime against humanity stipulated in international law which considers all inhumane acts against innocent civilians during wars to be crimes. This is also discussed at the United Nations as a human rights issue. Therefore, the Japanese Government must resolve the comfort girls issue without fail by fully investigating the issue, making a sincere apology, and paying due compensation, instead of trying to resolve it by establishing a humanitarian relief fund. The Japanese Government must also record the conscription of the comfort girls by putting it in history textbooks to ensure that such crimes against humanity, never before seen in history, are not repeated. It must sincerely repent its past crime at the UN Human Rights Committee and show its will not to repeat such a crime in the international community, instead of trying to shirk its responsibility.

The Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities must no longer insist on the validity of the 1965 treaty between South Korea and Japan because the

Japanese imperialists' past crimes, including the conscription of the comfort girls, have been exposed, and the Japanese Government must clearly liquidate the issue concerning the conscription of 6 million people, including the comfort girls, in history.

I urge governments of various countries; the UN Human Rights Committee and other international agencies; and political and public organizations, progressive lawyers and scholars, and individuals of various countries to cooperate in frustrating the insidious political attempt by the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities to equivocate on the issue of the comfort girls.

Daily Denounces Japan's 'Overseas Aggression' Goals

SK0404092493 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0845
GMT 4 Apr 93

["Descendents of 'Imperial Army' Run Amuck"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—The "role of the Self-Defence Forces (SDF)" in "international contribution" about which the Japanese ruling circles are quite loud-mouthed means overseas aggression by the "SDF", declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The Japanese ruling circles legalized the overseas dispatch of troops by adopting the "peace keeping operation law" and dispatched the "SDF" to Southeast Asia and then they decided to send it to Mozambique under the cloak of "peacekeeping operation".

And Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa said at a graduation ceremony of the defence academy that Japan should actively "contribute" to the "establishment of a new peace order" after the end of the Cold War and stated that "the role of the Self-Defence Forces is important" in this "international contribution."

Now the Japanese ruling circles subordinate everything to the conversion of the country into a military power.

They are raising a terrific outcry over the "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK and maliciously slandering its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This is intended to justify their scheme to build a military power and their overseas expansion.

The descendants of the Japanese imperialists are watching for a chance of aggression even with nuclear arms.

Aggression and plunder of other countries lead one to self-destruction.

The Japanese authorities should cool off their head heated by militarist fever and reasonably ponder over what disgrace and shame overseas aggression would bring to Japan.

This would be good to Japan itself.

Workers Party Official Meets Japanese Lawmakers

SK0304232593 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1519
GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—Wataru Kubo, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party [JSDP] and member of the House of Councillors, and Hajime Fukada, director of the organizational department of JSDP and member of the House of Councillors, arrived here today.

They were met at the airport by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea.

WPK Hosts Party for Japanese Delegation

SK0404090293 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0826
GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a party Saturday evening for Wataru Kubo, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party [JSDP], and his companion Hajime Fukada, director of the Organisational Department of the JSDP, who are members of the House of Councillors, visiting Korea.

Present on the occasion were Alternate Politburo Member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Tae-pok, Vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK Kim Yang-kon and other officials concerned.

Choe Tae-pok and Wataru Kubo made speeches at the party.

The speakers said that it was important at present to further strengthen and develop the relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Social-Democratic Party.

Yi Chong-ok Meets With Nepalese King 30 Mar

SK0304084793 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 1500 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev met DPRK Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 30 March. During the meeting the special envoy conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

The king expressed deep gratitude and asked the special envoy to convey his greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The king pointed out that he hopes for the DPRK's prosperity and the DPRK people's happiness. He also hoped that the friendly ties between the two countries will strengthen and develop.

Lao People's Revolutionary Party Group Arrives 5 Apr

SK0504111593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) led by Thongsing Thammavong, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the LPRP and chairman of the party's organizational committee, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Chi Chae-yong, vice-director of a department, of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea.

South Korea

Reaction to DPRK Nuclear Treaty Stance Continues

ROK, U.S. 'Recognition' on Joint Stand

SK0304032693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam was briefed by Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu on his trip to the United Nations, the United States and Japan at Chongwadae [presidential offices] on Saturday. Han told the president that in talks with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other ranking U.S. officials he found that Seoul and Washington had a common recognition of the need to concentrate all their diplomatic capability on making North Korea reverse its decision to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept international inspections on its nuclear facilities.

As the North Korean nuclear issue had been referred to the U.N. Security Council by the International Atomic Energy Agency, South Korea would actively participate in concerted international efforts against Pyongyang while discreetly coping with direct inter-Korean talks in such a way that they wouldn't affect the international moves, Han told Kim. Han returned Friday from the 10-day tour, his first as foreign minister.

PRC, Russia: DPRK Development Suspended

SK0204130193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1154 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (YONHAP)—China and Russia have lately informed the United States that North Korea is interested in developing nuclear weapons, but has in

effect suspended the nuclear scheme due to various difficulties, the newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN here reported from Washington on Friday. Quoting a U.S. Government official, the daily said the two countries told Washington that North Korea now finds difficulty in obtaining materials and raising funds needed in developing nuclear weapons.

The official reportedly said China, in particular, unofficially asked the U.S. to resolve the issue of North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) through dialogue instead of applying pressure on Pyongyang. "China also conveyed to the U.S. its position that Pyongyang's departure from the NPT and rejection of nuclear inspections from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) cannot be tolerated," the paper said.

Also quoting information flowing out of China and Russia, the report said the two countries told Washington that they had decided to stop furnishing nuclear scientists and materials to North Korea. As North Korea has become unable to obtain aid in nuclear technology from the two countries, it said, there has been no progress in their nuclear scheme. The United States expects under the circumstances that when the U.N. Security Council debates possible sanctions against North Korea, China will act in concert with the U.S. and other Western countries instead of exercising veto or abstaining, the report added.

Students Stage Nuclear Inspection Protest

SK0304144493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1400 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Tonight college students staged their first large street demonstration since the civilian government was inaugurated. About 1,000 college students belonging to the Alliance of General University Student Associations staged a large street demonstration, occupying roads in front of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command in Hangang-no, Seoul, at around 1830 [0630 GMT]. They demanded the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and comprehensive simultaneous nuclear inspections of the North and the South. Traffic in this area was seriously congested. After demonstrating for about 50 minutes, the university students were forcibly broken up at around 1920 [1020 GMT] by 1,000 policemen who were mobilized there. They took 189 students to six police stations, including Yongsan Police Station, for investigation.

DPRK Rejects Unified Sports Team Proposal

SK0304110593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (YONHAP)—North Korea rejected South Korea's proposal for unified sports teams and sports exchanges, claiming Seoul will only use them for political propaganda, KYODO reported Saturday. Chang Ung, an official with North Korean Olympic

Committee, said that the political current is tense from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s demand for special nuclear inspection and just-ended South Korea-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit. "We cannot but understand it as an attempt to abuse sports for political purposes for South Korea to discuss unified teams and sports exchanges at times like this," Chang answered to KYODO's question relayed through facsimile.

Seoul suggested earlier that South and North Korea again send a single team to world table tennis championships opening in Sweden May 11 as they had done back in 1991 when the game was held in Chiba, Japan. Referring specifically to this suggestion, Chang said it is "unbecoming" of South Korean officials since rackets symbolize peace and unity.

Kim Chong-il Rumored in Line for Military Commission Post

SK0304233393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] It was learned that there is a high possibility that North Korea's Kim Chong-il may be elected as the chairman of the Military Commission, who is the actual man of influence of the People's Army, at the fifth session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) slated for 7 April. Quoting a Chinese source, a high-ranking government official said that there is the high possibility that the actual succession of power in North Korea will be finished upon the election of Kim Chong-il as the chairman of the Military Commission at the upcoming SPA. This official also revealed that there is the high possibility that through the SPA, North Korea may take resolute measures such as putting forth some kind of proposal to the South to avoid international pressure brought about by the nuclear issue.

Government Agrees to U.S. Telecom Bids

SK0304022293 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 93 pp 1, 3

[By staff correspondent Choe Sang-hon]

[Text] Bowing to mounting pressure from the United States to open its telecommunications market, the government has agreed to allow U.S. firms to compete for new telecommunications equipment contracts. The South Korean concession has opened the way for American Telephone and Telegraph Co. [AT&T] to compete for what could amount to 400 billion won a year in contracts for providing Korea Telecom with network switching equipment, the Communications Ministry said. The ministry notified Washington of its decision Thursday, a spokesman said yesterday.

Both South Korean and U.S. sides announced that they had resolved the trade dispute involving Seoul's procurements of telecom equipment. The government's decision comes after repeated threats from Washington that it

would impose trade sanctions if South Korea did not immediately deliver on its February 1992 promise to open its telecom equipment market.

The U.S. trade representative has also threatened to include South Korea in a group of nations subject to intensive trade negotiations. During trade talks last month in Washington, the U.S. side demanded that AT&T be immediately allowed to compete for contracts due to be put up for bids by Korea Telecom, the state-funded telephone giant.

AT&T has for some years been selling its electronic switching system through license production by Goldstar Information and Communications Co., a joint venture in which AT&T holds 44 percent of the shares. Goldstar, however, has recently concentrated on producing and marketing the Korean-developed TDX (time division exchanges), resulting in a sharp drop in AT&T's share in South Korea's telephone switching market, industry sources said. Following the South Korean concession, AT&T can now sell its products directly to the South Korean market. The U.S. firm is expected to produce overseas around 20 percent of the parts used in its products to be sold in South Korea, a ministry official said.

To meet the rising demand for telephone services, Korea Telecom, the only South Korean firm allowed to install and operate telephone networks, has invited open tenders to provide new switching systems and replace some of its outdated exchanges. Korea Telecom has bought network switching systems worth some 400 billion won annually in recent years.

Currently, four domestic companies are producing eight different switching systems including the TDX and AT&T's SESS. The four firms have been the exclusive suppliers for Korea Telecom and are also exporting the TDX system. Among them, ministry officials said, Goldstar and Samsung Electronics are fairly competitive against foreign rivals. The officials said they expect the market opening to prompt fierce competition not only between the local firms and AT&T, but also among the South Korean companies themselves.

Korea Telecom is expected to put its first round of procurement contracts up for bids this May. All bidders must pass Korea Telecom's quality assurance tests. However, AT&T will only have to undergo document checks when it bids for contracts with the same switching systems as it has sold before in Korea.

AT&T is the only U.S. company competing in the Korean market, but its share of the booming digital switching market has dropped drastically in recent years. Sales of the license-produced SESS dropped from 116 billion won in 1990 to 43 billion won last year. The Korean-developed TDX systems took up 70 percent of the total market volume of 411 billion won last year.

Opening the telecommunications market has been one of the United States' main demands in its trade negotiations with South Korea. In 1989 Washington designated South Korea a priority foreign country subject to intensive negotiations concerning the trade of telecom equipment and services.

Application Rescreening Set

*SK0304032993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)—The South Korean government and ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), meeting at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, decided Saturday to re-screen applications for the license for the second mobile telecommunications project. In the meeting, attended by Communications Minister Yun Tong-yun and So Sang-mok, the DLP's first chief for policy management, it was agreed to make the screening process completely public to leave no room for suspicion or doubt.

The previous administration came under fire for political favoritism in selecting the Sunkyong group consortium and rescinded the license. The selection would place top priority on a licensee who could best develop local technology and raise international competitiveness, they agreed. They also agreed to quickly reform mail inspection and bugging prevention through discussions with the Communications Ministry and the Agency for National Security Planning.

Sweden Signs Investment Protection Agreement

*SK0304033093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Sweden initialed an investment protection agreement at a working-level meeting in Stockholm on April 1-2, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. The guarantee, which comprises a preamble and 12 articles, says both countries should give the other country and its investors the same rights as natives and most-favored nation treatment in investment and loss compensation.

Meeting To Investigate Russian Nuclear Waste Dumping

*SK0304083293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 3
Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)—An inter-ministerial meeting opens next week to investigate the damages from confirmed nuclear waste dumping in the East Sea by Russia, officials said Saturday. The meeting among Foreign, Defense, Science and Technology and Fisheries Ministries will plan mobilization of vessels, experts and expenses for the investigation either by South Korea alone or with Japan and Russia, officials said.

One official said Seoul, Tokyo and Moscow have agreed in principle to jointly look into the environmental

damage from the nuclear waste dumping and will ask global organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for added assistance. Russia is expected to hand over a copy of its white paper on environment to South Korea next week and investigation will start immediately after that, officials said.

SRV Begins Double Taxation Talks

*SK0504060693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT
5 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Vietnam began their first working-level talks Monday in Hanoi on concluding an agreement on avoidance of double taxation, Finance Ministry officials said. The five days of talks, led by deputy director-general of tax affairs Um Nak-yong for the Seoul side, will deal with the tax exemption period for construction projects, the tax rates on investment income and government contracts, and exemption for earnings by students in each other's country, officials said.

Since Korea is the bigger investor, it hopes to maximize taxes on investment returns by the home country rather than the host nation, they said. Seoul exported 370 million U.S. dollars of goods to Hanoi last year and imported 54 million dollars for a 316 million-dollar trade surplus. Investment in Vietnam has totaled nine cases worth 21.8 million dollars since it was allowed in November 1991. Seoul and Hanoi restored full relations, broken in a diplomatic divorce in 1975 after South Vietnam's communization, last December.

Foreign Brokerages Maintain 'Low-Key Profile'

*SK0204054393 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 Apr 93 p 9*

[By staff correspondent Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Foreign brokerage houses are maintaining a low-key profile in their push to expand their market access in Korea, many analysts said. They noted that unlike foreign banks, international brokerage houses have seldom complained openly over alleged discrimination or the pace of liberalization in the capital market.

Such a low-key attitude was vividly shown when the American Chamber of Commerce [AmCham] in Korea issued its annual report this week in which it urged Washington to reinstate Super 301 as a way to open the Korean market. The 1992 annual report is 39 pages, longer than 1991's 27. But curiously enough, there is no section that contains complaints or recommendations from American investment bankers or brokers here.

American brokers did not participate in preparing the latest AmCham report but in 1991's, one page was allotted to reflect their views. Furthermore, American bankers and insurers submitted a short list of their complaints, which indicates that Seoul has accommodated most of their suggestions over the years.

Ministry of Finance [MOF] officials say the government has accommodated most of the complaints and recommendations of foreign brokers over the past two years. Thus they say that is why the AmCham paper does not contain any complaints from U.S. brokers.

What the MOF officials say is true but many analysts also say it is too early for U.S. brokers to list all their complaints because only three American firms are doing business here since the market was opened last year. But managers of American brokerage houses indicated that they do not participate in drawing up AmCham's report, not because the Korean capital market is fully liberalized but because of their tactical strategies.

One person at an American securities house here said that there is a consensus among foreign brokers that "noisy" market-opening pressure through their governments or chambers, including AmCham, has not produced any meaningful positive impact on the operations of American and other foreign bankers.

He and many other international brokers said the Foreign Bankers group in Korea was a "complete failure" in its operations and market-opening strategies. The Foreign Bankers Group has doggedly and repeatedly urged Seoul to give them national treatment, to make ambiguous rules more transparent and to accelerate the opening of the banking market.

The Korean government reluctantly accommodated their complaints and initiated a series of market-opening programs. But these days, foreign bankers have to deal with a worsening business environment, partly because of the sluggish Korean economy but mostly because they have to engage in tougher competition with local banks, many analysts said.

"We were more profitable and comfortable when rules were ambiguous and Seoul did not implement the national treatment programs," said a Korean manager at a Western bank. Part of the past success foreign banks enjoyed here was due partly to the privileges they enjoyed. But in line with market-opening and liberalization, Seoul reduced such privileges under the national treatment policy.

One Korean manager at an American bank said, "Who said market-opening and national treatment will improve our operations?" He and many foreign bankers privately said foreign banks became the "chief victim" of market-opening and liberalization. All foreign banks joined in highlighting their complaints but the chief and only beneficiary appears to be Citibank, they said.

It is said that about ten small-sized non-U.S. banks must make a strategic decision whether to stay here or not due to the worsening business environment. "Foreign financial institutions earned money when the market was regulated," they said. But this does not mean that "we do not want Seoul to slow down liberalization," they said.

Such a prevailing view must have affected the American brokers, they said. Foreign brokers seldom meet to list their common complaints and they have been reluctant to establish their own association like the Foreign Bankers Group. Many foreign financiers find MOF officials are more accommodative when individual private dialogue is used than when foreign government pressure is.

Kim Warns Legislators on Amassing Wealth

SK0204125693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT
2 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, who is the concurrent president of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], has served a warning to five DLP legislators for building huge wealth, a large part of them in immoral manners. A source at the ruling camp said on Friday that the president's personal letters of warning were delivered on March 30 to Reps. Kum Chin-ho, Yi Won-cho, Kim Yong-chin, Cho Chin-hyong and Nam Pyong-u.

In the warning sent through chief secretary to the DLP President Sin Kyong-sik, the president regretted that a controversy developed over their assets to undermine the honor of the party. Warning that they should be highly careful in the future lest such practice should recur again, the president urged them to use their wealth which he said is "too much for public officials" in an instructive and sound manner. President Kim is expected to send similar warning to another group of DLP lawmakers confidentially, the source said.

Burma**National Convention Holds Plenary Session 3 Apr***BK0304071393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
0630 GMT 3 Apr 93*

[Text] The plenary session of the National Convention was held at 1000 today in the Central Conference Hall in the President's House compound on Ahlone Road. U Za Khung Ting Ring, Kachin State Special Region-I, presided as alternate chairman with U Aye Thwin, U Tha Zan Hla, U Mahn Tin Aung Than, U Nai San Shein, U Sai Tint Aung, U San Tin, U Aung Than, and U Kyi Aye as members of the Panel of Chairmen. U Khin Maung Mying acted as secretary of the meeting.

Today's plenary session was attended by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission and commission members; U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee and committee members; Brigadier General Tin Aye, chairman of the National Convention Management Committee and committee members; and local and foreign journalists.

The secretary declared the meeting valid as the plenary session was attended by a total of 605 delegates. In accordance with the agenda, reports on chapter headings for the state constitution suggested by the various groups of delegates were presented.

The reports of the delegates from the political parties were read first. The report of the National League for Democracy was read by U Lwin; the report of the Shan State National League for Democracy was read by U Sai Ai Paung; the report of the National Unity Party was read by U Tun Yi; and the report of the Union Pa-o National Organization was read by U Khun Sein Win.

The meeting adjourned briefly for lunch at 1120. The plenary session is continuing in the afternoon.

Former U.S. Officials Observe Session*BK0304153093 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Apr 93*

[Text] Former U.S. Congressmen Robert L. Legget and Seymour Halpern are members of a delegation led by Mr. Donald A. McDonald, former member of the U.S. National Security Council, who are currently in Myanmar [Burma] on a one-week visit to observe development and change in the country. At 0945 today, they arrived at the central meeting hall on the compound of the presidential residence on Ahlone Road, Yangon [Rangoon] where the plenary session of the National Convention is being held. The delegation observed the plenary session of the National Convention and videotaped the event for the record.

Later, they met with Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission, and members of the commission; U Aung Toe,

chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee, and members of the committee; Brigadier General Tin Aye, chairman of the National Convention Management Committee, and members of the committee in a friendly manner at 1120. They asked questions concerning the National Convention and held a frank discussion on the matter.

U Aung Toe then presented the books on procedure at the National Convention. It has been learned that they left the presidential residence compound at 1210.

Session Adjourns*BK0404090293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
0630 GMT 4 Apr 93*

[Text] The plenary session of the National Convention continues at 1000 today in the Central Conference Hall in the President's House compound on Ahlone Road, Yangon [Rangoon]. U Sai Tint Aung, representing peasant delegates, presided over as alternate chairman while U Aye Thwin, U Tha Zan Hla, U Mahn Tin Aung Than, U Naing San Shein, U San Tin, U Aung Than, U Kyi Aye, and U Za Khung Tin Ring acted as members of the Panel of Chairmen. U Khin Maung Myint acted as secretary of the meeting.

The plenary session was attended by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission, and members of the commission; U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC], and members of the committee; Brigadier General Tin Aye, chairman of the National Convention Management Committee, and members of the committee; and local and foreign journalists.

The secretary declared the meeting valid as the plenary session was attended by a total of 603 delegates. In accordance with the agenda, U Aung Toe, chairman of the NCCWC, explained matters concerning national convention delegates' suggestions and presentations on prescribing the chapter headings for inclusion in the constitution.

Then the alternate chairman announced the completion of today's plenary session agenda. He also said, as mentioned in the NCCWC chairman's explanation, that the plenary session will resume once the complete reports on suggestions presented by the National League for Democracy, the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, and the Shan State Kokang Democratic Party—delegates representing political parties—and the delegates representing the elected representatives are resubmitted. Should the plenary session resume, the delegates will be informed at least one day in advance. The session ended at 1045.

Khin Nyunt Receives Former U.S. Officials

BK0404090593 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, received Mr. Donald A. McDonald, former member of the U.S. National Security Council, and former Congressman Mr. Robert L. Leggett and Mr. Seymour Halpern, who are currently in Yangon [Rangoon], at the Defense Ministry's Dagon Yeiktha at 1300 today.

Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw and Thura U Aung Htet, director general of the Protocol Department, were also present at the meeting.

It has been learned that the former member of the U.S. National Security Council and the former congressmen left Yangon by air this evening.

Receives Japanese Member of Parliament

BK0404094493 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and chairman of the National Health Committee, at 1430 today received Mr. Tatsuo Ozawa, member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the committee on Japanese-Myanmar [Burmese] affairs, who is currently in Yangon [Rangoon], at the Defense Ministry's Dagon Yeiktha.

Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw and Thura U Aung Htet, director general of the Protocol Department, were also present at the meeting. It has been learned that the visiting member of the House of Representatives was accompanied by Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura.

Japanese MP Departs 3 Apr

BK0404094893 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Mr. Tatsuo Ozawa is a member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the committee on Japanese-Myanmar [Burmese] Affairs. He is currently visiting Yangon [Rangoon] at the invitation of the foreign minister.

This morning he visited and paid his respects at the Japanese cemetery in the Kyandaw cemetery compound. Subsequently, Mr. Tatsuo Ozawa visited the 48th Armed Forces Day exhibition at Tatmadaw Hall on U Wizara Road. He was welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Win Han, secretary of the work committee for the 48th Armed Forces Day exhibition and deputy curator of the Military History Museum and Defense Services Archives, and members of the work committee. They accompanied him during the tour of the exhibition.

Mr. Tatsuo Ozawa left Yangon by air in the evening.

Rebels Surrender in Western Military Command

BK0304113793 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] Terrorist insurgents are continuously surrendering along with their arms and ammunition and returning to the legal fold at various military camps.

Western Military Command: Three terrorist insurgents from Rohingya Solidarity Organization surrendered along with three weapons, including a .32 revolver, and 18 rounds of ammunition at Buthidaung military camp at 1615 on 14 March. Nine members of the Burma Communist Party-Hnit Phyu [white communist], Arakanese terrorist insurgent organization, surrendered at Kyauktaw military camp at 1200 on 18 March. Four Arakanese terrorist insurgents, with three AK-47 assault rifles, three magazines, and 700 rounds of ammunition, surrendered at Aung Thabye border immigration control outpost in Maungdaw Township on 21 March at 1750.

A total of 16 terrorist insurgents—11 terrorist insurgents and five family members—surrendered in the Western Military Command with six assorted weapons and 718 rounds of assorted ammunition between 14 and 20 March.

According to the investigation conducted into the matter of the people who surrendered and returned to the legal fold, the BBC at 0630 on 21 March and AIR [All India Radio] at 1845 on 21 March aired untrue and fabricated reports that members of the Myanmar [Burmese] Security Forces intruded into and attacked a Bangladeshi village, in which one person was killed and five were wounded. In connection with this fabricated report, newspapers on 23 March explained under the headline 'the truth' that arm-wielding people involved in the incident were neither members of the Myanmar Defense Services nor the Myanmar Security Forces. The people actually involved in the incident were four terrorist insurgents from the Arakanese terrorist organization who fled after the incident and surrendered on 20 March. They were Arakanese terrorist insurgents Tha Sein, Naing Tun, Mya Maung, and Thein Nyo, who surrendered at Aung Thabye border immigration control outpost in Maungdaw Township.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Probe of Libyan Chemical Weapons Aid Ordered

BK0304161693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, April 3 (AFP)—Malaysia Saturday ordered a probe into a report that a Kuala Lumpur firm had manufactured and was exporting eight stainless steel vessels to Libya via Singapore for making chemical weapons.

Defence Minister Najib Tun Razak said he had no knowledge of the report but would order an investigation. "I believe the sale may be on a company-to-company basis and has nothing to do with the government," Najib said after Singapore reportedly agreed to block transshipment of the vessels. News reports said Singapore had told its local shipping agent not to tranship the vessels to Libya in accordance with sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Najib said he did not believe local firms had the technology to build such vessels, a day after his deputy minister, Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, expressed a similar sentiment.

"This is the first time I am hearing of this. We have to verify the truth of this report," Fadzil was Saturday quoted by the local BUSINESS TIMES daily as saying.

A U.N. report said American and British experts had claimed that the vessels, called reactors, could be used to prepare chemicals for use in chemical weapons. Libya had said the vessels were for its oil industry. The sale emerged at a recent meeting of a U.N. Security Council committee monitoring the year-old sanctions against Libya, imposed after Tripoli refused to surrender for trial in Britain or the United States two men suspected of involvement in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland. Fadzil was reported as saying that Malaysia was continuing its trade relations with Libya as the sanctions against the country were only imposed by Washington and its allies.

Meanwhile, an official of the Malaysian Iron and Steel Industries Federation was quoted by BUSINESS TIMES as saying its members have the capability to produce the high-technology stainless steel vessels. "We have been producing such vessels for a variety of purposes, both for the domestic and export markets, but we do not know their end-use," Soong Siew Hoong, the federation's president said. Soong said the federation would not know whether its members were producing reactors for Libya.

Country 'Unperturbed' by PRC's Spratlys Deployment

BK0304154593 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 3 (AFP)—Defence Minister Najib Razak has said that Malaysia is unperturbed by China's recent deployment of three submarines around the disputed Spratly islands in the South China Sea, reports said Saturday.

Najib said the government did not view China's redeployment of three Romeo class conventional submarines from its North Sea fleet to the islands, claimed in whole or in part by six countries, as a pretext to an invasion.

Malaysia, China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan and Brunei are laying claims on Spratlys viewed as a potential source of armed conflict in the region. Malaysia would not be taking any action over the move. Najib was quoted by news reports as saying at a social

gathering of armed forces staff late Friday. He said Malaysia upheld the principle that the overlapping claims to the disputed islands be resolved through negotiations based on the principles of fairness and justice.

"We do not want the problem to overspill into a military conflict and we encourage all involved to seek a solution through negotiations based on formulae acceptable to all," Najib said.

Minister: Video Piracy Enforcement To Tighten

BK0304111493 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] The enforcement on video piracy in Malaysia would be stepped up following the inclusion of the country in a watch list by the United States. The minister of international trade and industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, said American unit producers have complained about video piracy in Malaysia. She was commenting on a report that the U.S. placed 44 countries under the watch list.

The minister said Malaysia had already acceded to the Berne Convention on Copyrights but it was important to tighten enforcement. Datuk Sri Rafidah also said the proposed anti-dumping and countervailing duties act would be tabled in parliament next month. The proposed law would help to prevent dumping of goods by foreign manufacturers in Malaysia. It is expected to be enforced at the end of the year.

Kelantan Issues Order To Obstruct Federal Acts

BK0404104693 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] Kota Baru, Thurs—The Kelantan palace has instructed district officers [DO] and senior State officers to obstruct Federal Government activities in the State. Youth and Sports Minister Senator Datuk Annuar Musa said today.

He alleged that the Kelantan Ruler's private secretary, Fuad Hassan, gave the instruction to this effect to the DOs and State officers at a meeting Fuad had with them early last month.

At that meeting, DOs must report any activity carried out by the Federal Government or UMNO [United Malays National Organization] in their respective areas directly to the Istana Balai Besar [Royal Palace in Kota Baru] or Istana Negeri [State Palace] in Kubang Kerian.

Annuar claimed that Fuad also told the officers that the palace would send its "networking" team to record these reports submitted from time to time.

"The officers were also directed not to allow any quarters to make use of mosques except by the State Government. The district officers were also told to reject any requests from federal departments and agencies to use facilities owned by the district councils," he added.

Without naming his source, Annuar said the information he received was "very reliable".

At that meeting Fuad also instructed the DOs to work closely and seek the co-operation of the *penggawa* [smaller village headman] and *penghulu* [village chief-tain] in identifying imam whose activities contradicted those of the State Government. The DOs are to report such activities to the Kelantan Religious Affairs and Malay Cultural Council, Annuar alleged. Annuar claimed that Fuad also reminded the DOs to be wary of attempts by UMNO to make a comeback in the State.

Fuad, the Minister said also directed the district officers to infiltrate Federal Government-initiated youth organisations and monitor their activities in the State.

Annuar claimed that the directive, having originated from the Kelantan Ruler's private secretary, was a clear indication of the palace's direct involvement in the State's administration and politics.

Singapore

Deputy Premier's Cancer Said in Remission

BK0204110893 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 2 Apr 93 p 1

[By Bertha Henson]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister [DPM] Lee Hsien Loong has been cleared of cancer cells and has an eight-in-10 chance of a complete cure, his doctors reported yesterday.

They said that clinical test and biopsies showed no evidence of cancer cells, and have advised the DPM that he can resume full normal activity gradually.

"I believe his prognosis is excellent and I have quoted at least an 80 percent probability that he will remain disease-free," said Professor Saul Rosenberg, head of Stanford University Medical Centre's Oncology Division, yesterday.

Brigadier General (Res) [Reservist] Lee, who was diagnosed as having intermediate-grade malignant lymphoma or cancer of the lymphatic system in November, has completed six cycles of chemotherapy lasting 18 weeks in all. He was given his last dose on March 21.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office yesterday, giving an update on his medical condition, said BG [Brigadier General] Lee was examined by four doctors on March 22 and 24.

Doctors from the Singapore General Hospital [SGH]—Drs. Ong Yong Yau, Goh Hak Su, Ng Han Seong, and Ang Peng Tiam—conducted clinical tests, including blood tests, CT scans and endoscopic examinations of the stomach, colon, and rectum.

"The results of the investigations were all normal."

Biopsies of the stomach, colon, and rectum were reviewed by SGH pathologist Ivy Sng and Stanford's Roger Warnke. They showed no evidence of lymphoma.

As was the case with medical results made public in January, midway through BG Lee's chemotherapy treatment, there were a few small areas of lymphoid cells. But these were not malignant and of no clinical significance, the statement said.

It added: "The doctors are pleased with BG Lee's response to the treatment and reported that he has achieved complete remission."

He will not be receiving any further medication or treatment, but will have to undergo periodic tests. He will be examined more frequently initially and the tests would be spaced further apart if he was consistently found to be in the clear. His next check-up is in a month's time.

The favourable medical report should put to rest recent speculation that all is not well with the DPM. Share prices tumbled two Fridays ago on rumours about his health. The rumours have continued unabated despite his appearance at the Parliament sitting that day.

At a press conference at the Health Ministry's headquarters in College Road yesterday, Prof. Rosenberg, who reviewed BG Lee and concurred with the Singapore doctors' findings, was asked if a complete remission meant that BG Lee was cured.

He replied that a complete remission did not mean a complete cure. There was always a chance that the tests were insufficient to detect small cancer cells which could cause a recurrence of the disease.

The highest probability of this happening would be within the first two to three years. "Thereafter it becomes extremely unlikely that there will be a recurrence," he said.

Added Dr. Ang, head of SGH's Medical Oncology Department: "I would say that if he passes the three-year mark, his chances of a cure are extremely good."

The doctors were asked about the figure of 80 percent. It was pointed out to them that a 90 percent probability of cure was given when the DPM's cancer was first made public in November.

Prof. Rosenberg said: "The figures of 80 percent and 90 percent are given by different doctors describing the same condition and the same outcome. They are really generalisations of a very high probability of cure."

"There has been no change in his condition to alter the initial optimistic expectation. I have always said at least 80 percent, which includes 90 percent."

Both Drs. Rosenberg and Ang made it clear that 80 percent was a very favourable figure, or as the Stanford doctor known as the Father of Lymphoma put it, "as high as one can hope for."

Asked if there were ways to increase the probability of cure, Dr. Rosenberg said that nothing more could be done.

He added: "There is no evidence that changing lifestyle or overdoing or decreasing stress will improve the cure rate." In his opinion, BG Lee should return to normal activity as soon as possible.

Noting that BG Lee went through the chemotherapy "without any interruption whatsoever," Prof. Rosenberg added:

"That requires determination and conviction that the treatment will be helpful. There are some patients who declined or refused to continue with the treatment because of minor or sometimes major problems."

Fortunately, BG Lee suffered no major nor permanent side-effects from the treatment.

He did not have any vomiting fits. As for his hair loss, the most visible effect of chemotherapy, it had started growing again.

Said Dr. Ang: "It is now a matter of how fast his hair normally grows. I presume that within three to four months, he should have a fairly decent crop of hair."

Lee To Remain as Deputy Premier

BK0204141793 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister [PM] Goh Chok Tong has decided that Brig. Gen. [BG] (Res) [Reservist] Lee Hsien Loong will continue to be his economic adviser and Deputy Prime Minister [DPM] in the Prime Minister's Office for the time being.

Any decision to change his duties can be taken later, said the PM's press secretary, Mr. Chan Heng Wing, yesterday.

He was responding to reporters who asked if there would be any change to BG Lee's present portfolio.

The DPM gave up his Trade and Industry Ministry portfolio to Mr. S. Dhanabalan in December after he was diagnosed as having cancer.

His doctors said yesterday that BG Lee was fit enough to return to work and that this would not affect his chances of a complete cure.

They also said he would be able to make public appearances as he had completed all six cycles of chemotherapy and would no longer have to undergo such treatment.

BG Lee had been told to stay away from crowds to avoid risk of infection as chemotherapy lowered his body's immunity. He stopped going to Cabinet meetings for the same reason.

Oncologist Ang Peng Tiam said BG Lee was given his last cycle of chemotherapy on March 21.

"His blood count has returned to normal. There is no reason why he should not be able to mingle with the crowd," he added.

Replying to queries, Mr. Chan said he was not in a position to say if BG Lee had started attending Cabinet meetings. Whether he would be appearing at public functions would also depend on his schedule.

Asked if BG Lee would be made acting prime minister when Mr. Goh visits Japan next month, as is usually the case in Mr. Goh's absence, he said that a decision had not been made on the matter.

Cambodia

UN Peacekeepers Killed in Attack

BK0304050893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 3 (AFP)—Three Bulgarian U.N. peacekeepers were killed and two wounded in an attack on their post in the Kompong Speu region southwest of the Cambodian capital, a source said here Saturday. The source said it was not yet possible to determine who attacked the post late Friday or whether any of the attackers had been killed. Two injured peacekeepers were in a serious condition after the attack and were transferred to UNTAC's hospital here, the source said.

This was in the second attack on U.N. personnel in a week. Khmer Rouge guerrillas were blamed for killing a Bangladeshi soldier, in Cambodia as part of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), in the northwest of the country. A year after arriving here as part of a U.N. mission to end the country's civil war, U.N. troops are now facing direct attacks just two months ahead of elections due under the Paris peace accords.

More on Attack; UN Vehicle Seized

BK0304071093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 3 Apr 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, April 3 (AFP)—Suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas killed three Bulgarian soldiers serving as U.N. peacekeepers in Cambodia and critically injured two others in an overnight attack on their post, a U.N. spokesman said Saturday. It was the fourth time in one week that U.N. peacekeepers have engaged in battle with suspected Khmer Rouge attackers. Last Saturday, a Bangladeshi became the first soldier to die in hostile action in an attack on his post.

On Friday night, the gunmen attacked the platoon of 20 Bulgarians based in Kompong Speu with assault rifles and mortars, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said. The U.N. soldiers returned fire. The platoon is based 70 kilometers

(43 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh in an area called Phum Prek where Khmer Rouge guerrillas are operating. After being driven away about midnight, the attackers returned about 2:00 a.m. and kept up their barrage until Bulgarian reinforcements could arrive two hours later, Falt said. Three men died of bullet wounds and shrapnel injuries after being evacuated. Two others were taken to a Bangkok hospital in the early hours suffering from wounds to the head, chest, abdomen and arm, the spokesman said. A sixth man was suffering from a lighter shrapnel wound in the hip and could be treated in Phnom Penh, Falt said. It was not known if any of the assailants were injured or killed. [passage omitted]

In an unrelated incident in central Kompong Thom, two U.N. military observers from Russia and France had their four-wheel drive vehicle and their personal effects stolen in a hold-up by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, Falt said.

The men were threatened with AK-47s and B-40 rocket-propelled grenades, forced to hand over their belongings and made to drive to a Khmer Rouge village where they were told to leave their vehicle and walk back to base. "The seizure of the vehicle appears to be the main motive," Falt said. Khmer Rouge guerrillas have robbed U.N. personnel of their vehicles a number of times, but not all thefts have been publicly reported by the United Nations.

NADK Denies Killing Bulgarian Peacekeepers

BK0504075793 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Statement by the spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea; dated 4 April—read by announcer]

[Text] I. Foreign radios have quoted an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman as saying on 3 April that three UNTAC Bulgarian soldiers were killed and three others wounded in an attack in Kompong Speu Province on 2 April. The spokesman hinted that it was the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] that had attacked the Bulgarian troops.

II. Automatically, when anything happens, the alliances in and outside UNTAC, like the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] and their puppets, have always blamed the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] since this action is part of their awful policies.

Indeed, we should not argue with these groups. However, in order to allow national and international observers to more clearly understand, the NADK's spokesman wishes to make the following clarifications:

A. The area where the incident occurred has not been under the control of the NADK, which has never had a theft policy and has never robbed anyone.

B. The shooting of UNTAC soldiers in Kompong Speu Province is not a separate problem. It is one of a great

many problems looming in Kompong Speu Province, as well as other provinces and cities in regions controlled by the Yuon aggressors and puppets.

III. In order to tackle all the problems emerging in Kompong Speu and other areas, accusations should not be hurled. The root cause of the problem should be determined. However, the root cause is that UNTAC has not implemented the Paris accord, verified and controlled the withdrawal of Yuon from Cambodia, allowed the SNC a role to play, and run the five ministries. On the contrary, UNTAC has been busy preserving old and new Yuon and the puppet regime, colluding with the Yuon and puppets, and giving them a free hand to assail and kill the Cambodian people and perpetrate acts of terrorism at will.

Given the situation, what is the indignation of the Cambodian people, who have been victimized by the Yuon war of aggression for 15 years? The indignation is the root cause that makes the situation in Cambodia—both in the rural and urban areas—become increasingly tense, that affects the Cambodian people and the Yuon aggressors and their puppets, and that ensnares UNTAC itself. And those responsible for all the problems, clearly identified by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian people in and outside the country, are the UNTAC chieftains, Yuon aggressors, and Yuon puppets.

Therefore, in order to definitely solve all the problems that have arisen so far, it is necessary to accurately determine their root causes. And the problems should be settled via the correct and scrupulous implementation of the genuine essence of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord.

[Dated] 4 April

[Signed] NADK spokesman

SNC Meets; Akashi on 'Unacceptable' Violence

BK0404062093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 4 Apr 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 4 (AFP)—The head of the U.N. peacekeeping operation, Yasushi Akashi, told leaders of Cambodia's warring factions here Sunday that violence had reached "unacceptable" levels ahead of U.N.-run elections scheduled for next month. Up to 100 people—including 41 Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia—have been killed in March alone, U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Akashi told a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC). "The wanton and arbitrary killing of civilians in various parts of the country is now at an unacceptably high level," he said.

"Much of the violence is simply mindless and generalized brutality carried out by men brutalized by this country's years of conflict," he said. "I can state that a further escalation would seriously destabilize the environment in Cambodia at this critical juncture." The

campaign period ahead of the elections is due to begin April 7, the day U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali is scheduled to visit Cambodia. In recent weeks, the Khmer Rouge have carried out two massacres of ethnic Vietnamese civilians, sparking an exodus of thousands of fishermen traveling by boat to Vietnam.

Breathal attacks on civilian populations, political party workers and U.N. personnel have left dozens of people dead—including three Bulgarian peacekeepers and one Bangladeshi by suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas within the last week.

"I condemn these attacks in the strongest terms," Akashi said. "They raise the spectre of the outlawed practices of Cambodia's bloody past."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who co-chaired the meeting with Akashi, praised UNTAC and asked the Cambodian factions to stop targetting its personnel. "I am counting on the members of the SNC with me to step up their efforts to end the violence and the attacks against UNTAC so that they cease as of today," the prince said.

Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan—whose party is blamed for most of the violence—took a strong stand on his usual positions, demanding a complete withdrawal of what he calls Vietnamese occupying forces and calling for more power for the SNC. "The launching of the campaign will be in three days' time, and yet the situation in Phnom Penh and in other centers is relentlessly deteriorating," Khieu Samphan told the meeting.

He reiterated his faction's refusal to participate in the U.N. elections, calling them a way to "offer on a platter our country, Cambodia, to the aggressor Vietnam and to provide an appearance of legality to the puppet regime installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh since 1979."

Prince Sihanouk sat sternly as Khieu Samphan read his statement, occasionally frowning and burying his head in his hands. The SNC was also scheduled to talk about acceptance of a 65 million dollar World Bank loan, which the Khmer Rouge firmly oppose. Plans for the loan were scuttled when the SNC could not agree on terms to accept it. Prince Sihanouk has since said that Akashi will have to take the decision on whether to sign for the loan.

Hun Sen Calls for Trial of Khieu Samphan

*BK0404152293 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
4 Apr 93*

[Text] A meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] was held at 0900 at the Royal Palace under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, and His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general.

At the beginning of the meeting, the prince head of state strongly condemned the armed attack on UNTAC [UN

Transitional Authority in Cambodia] which victimized some UNTAC personnel. The prince expressed his condolences to UNTAC and the families of those personnel and called on the party that committed this crime to immediately stop the attacks on UNTAC personnel.

Concerning new developments, H.E. Akashi condemned the massacre of Vietnamese immigrants and Cambodians, an act that has raised the spectre of the past catastrophe. Much evidence indicates that the act was committed by the Khmer Rouge. H.E. Akashi directly charged that the attacks against UNTAC in Siem Reap and Kompong Speu were launched by Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Concerning the riel currency crisis, H.E. Akashi stressed that it was not caused by economic problems nor was it the fault of the Phnom Penh authorities. On the contrary, the Phnom Penh administration has made every effort to rescue the people from their poor living conditions and UNTAC offered its help in these efforts.

H.E. Akashi added that the repatriation of Cambodian refugees has been successfully completed. Over 375,000 refugees have returned to Cambodia.

The electoral process continues actively and the elections will be held as scheduled.

H.E. Hun Sen urged the participants not to look at the massacre only as the killing of a group of Vietnamese immigrants, but to see that it was Vietnamese, Cambodians, and UNTAC members who were killed. Simultaneous with the escalation of military activities, terrorist acts and economic sabotage inside the country are also rampant. All this was carried out by the Khmer Rouge and their allies whose aim is to destroy the elections to be organized by UNTAC.

H.E. Hun Sen proposed two measures to deal with the worse situation.

1. To clearly expound the military position of the State of Cambodia [SOC]—that is, what it should do in case of attack by the Khmer Rouge. If it withdraws, the electoral area will become smaller and there will be fewer voters. If it retaliates, it will be accused of violating the cease-fire.

2. H.E. Hun Sen proposed the urgent implementation of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocidal Crimes. He said that all acts currently being committed by the Khmer Rouge were genocidal crimes as defined in the convention.

H.E. Hun Sen proposed the arrest, trial, and punishment of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

H.E. Hun Sen asked: What is the use of us striving for national reconciliation and the protection of human rights while the Khmer Rouge continues to kill people indiscriminately, even UNTAC personnel?

H.E. Akashi issued a statement saying that violent acts and the riel currency incident were poisoning the election atmosphere, but UNTAC will not retreat. Anyone trying to bar the elections will be regarded as an enemy of the Cambodian people because the over 4.7 million Cambodians registered for the elections have already shown their will and resolve.

The prince head of state and chairman of the SNC praised H.E. Akashi for his efforts in seeking peace for Cambodia. The prince gave precious advice that all SNC members who voluntarily signed the agreement should respect and implement this agreement and accept the outcome of the upcoming elections to the constituent assembly.

Representatives of the permanent five countries in Phnom Penh issued a statement strongly condemning attacks on UNTAC and demanding that the Khmer Rouge side create favorable conditions for UNTAC personnel to carry out their mission in Pailin. They also called on all parties to tolerate one another.

Regarding the SNC members' right to use personal airplanes in the SOC zone, H.E. Hun Sen, on behalf of the six SNC members of the SOC, firmly objected to it. He said that in the interests of equality, they should rent Cambodian Aviation planes, as the Cambodian People's Party has done in the past. This is the exclusive domain of the Cambodian airline in the SOC zone.

Concerning the use of propaganda networks for UNTAC and various political parties, the SOC agreed to allow them to use its radio for two hours per day, and television for 30 minutes per day. This consent was welcomed and regarded by the prince head of state and chairman of the SNC as an indication of the SOC's good will despite its difficulties in technical and material fields.

Concerning the reconstruction of Cambodia, the SOC supports the World Bank's aid plan on loans for use in agriculture, water, electricity, and infrastructure. Other parties asked for time to examine the documents.

As for H.E. Khieu Samphan, he objected to all aid to Cambodia. The next meeting will be held at 0900 on 10 April.

Reiterates Call for Trial

*BK050404/1993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
4 Apr 93*

[“Essence” of news conference by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen with unidentified reporters in Phnom Penh on 4 April—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Because of the current violent activities, can there be free and fair elections in the country?

[Hun Sen] We have today decided that the elections will be held as planned. Only the Khmer Rouge oppose

elections. Today I have proposed that a firm measure be taken concerning implementation of the convention on preventing and punishing genocide.

Referring to recent activities by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge over the past few months, these fall under the category of crimes stated in the convention. I have proposed that an order be issued to arrest Khieu Samphan for trial because he does not have immunity; there is no immunity as far as genocidal crimes are concerned. If we do not use and implement this convention now, genocide will continue. For example, the massacre of 20 or 30 people at a time; this falls under the category of genocidal crimes.

Apart from this I also informed and asked UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] for cooperation in investigating terrorist acts. We have evidence proving that these terrorist activities were fomented by political parties. I have suggested that UNTAC cooperate with us and provide security for those concerned and their families in zones not under our control. I raised this with the purpose of preventing genocide and terrorist acts carried out by various parties. This is to enable the election to proceed smoothly.

Furthermore, I have asked UNTAC to provide a clear answer on our military stance. If the Khmer Rouge attack the people, the electorate, and UNTAC, should we retreat or should we fight back? If we fight back, we will be accused of violating the Paris agreement. If we retreat, this will be abandoning the zones where elections will be held.

[Reporter] Was there any SNC support for your proposal for Khieu Samphan to be arrested, and for action to be taken at an international level against the Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] There is no one saying anything yet. This is our proposal for consideration on the issue. I think it is very difficult to answer such a question. At least it is a proposal from us to discuss the issue and take measures to deal with it.

[Reporter] Should Khieu Samphan still be sitting on the SNC, considering the violent activities of Khmer Rouge troops?

[Hun Sen] Correct. This is correct. It is the chief who incites his subordinates to carry out such activities.

[Reporter] So why should he sit on the SNC?

[Hun Sen] This is why I proposed that Khieu Samphan be arrested and tried—because he sits on the SNC and at the same time orders troops to massacre entire villages. The convention on preventing and punishing genocide does not provide immunity to anyone; even a president is not spared.

[Reporter] What kinds of issues will you discuss with Butrus-Ghali?

[Hun Sen] I have not thought about it yet. However, I would like to know how the military should respond to

the current situation: What do the people want us to do? Second, the implementation of the convention on preventing and punishing genocide. Will this be implemented since Pol Pot is doing it daily? If this is to be implemented, it should be confirmed. The tribunal can then issue the arrest warrant.

[Reporter] Will you tell Butrus-Ghali that UNTAC has not carried out its task?

[Hun Sen] I will not say it like that. Only Khieu Samphan has said that UNTAC has done nothing. For us, although there are shortcomings, UNTAC's work is to our satisfaction.

[Reporter] Do you think that Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge have declared war on the Phnom Penh government?

[Hun Sen] Declarations have been made many times and attacks have been carried out. War has not been declared against the Phnom Penh government, but against the Cambodian people and UNTAC. As you can see, some UNTAC staff have been killed.

Hun Sen 'Reluctant To Intervene' for Vietnamese

*BK0504020593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Apr 93 p 1*

[Text] Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen is reluctant to intervene in the killing of Vietnamese in his country because he fears becoming the "Suchinda of Cambodia," according to the head of United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, UNTAC chief Mr Yasushi Akashi quoted Mr Hun Sen as saying that he did not want the State of Cambodia to be "seen as protectors of the Vietnamese" on the grounds that this would be "political suicide" in the run-up to the general election.

Mr Akashi made the remark in Phnom Penh as violence directed against ethnic Vietnamese spread to the Cambodian capital.

About 80 Vietnamese are estimated to have been killed in attacks over the past year that have been largely attributed to the Khmer Rouge.

Given Vietnam's past expansionist policies towards Cambodia, Mr Hun Sen would be going against the grain of widespread Cambodian thinking concerning the Vietnamese if he were to intervene, Mr Akashi said.

Mr Hun Sen made the comparison with deposed Thai premier Gen Suchinda Khraprayun after Mr Akashi expressed deep concern over the racial violence and reminded him of the State of Cambodia's "prime responsibility" to restore law and order in the country.

The Paris peace accords of October 1991 entrusted the State of Cambodia with this task while UNTAC was

charged with ensuring that it carries out this responsibility "in a legal and quick manner," Mr Akashi stressed.

But "the prime minister of the State of Cambodia told me that they do not want to intervene in the anti-Vietnamese demonstrations because they will be branded as protectors of the Vietnamese which would amount to political suicide in Cambodia today," Mr Akashi said.

The UNTAC chief offered help in monitoring the situation through the exchange of information and technical assistance but stressed that UNTAC had no mandate to restore law and order.

"You cannot wash your hands of this situation," he remembered telling the Phnom Penh leader.

"But he said he would not want to be the 'Suchinda of Cambodia,' Mr Akashi said, noting that Gen Suchinda was forced to step down as Thailand's prime minister because he resisted the people's popular push for democracy and ordered the military to crack down on peaceful demonstrators.

Mr Akashi did not make it clear when he met Mr Hun Sen. But he maintained that UNTAC would not change its mandate despite the violence.

He also stressed the need for Cambodians to come together in the national interest and argued for Khmer Rouge participation in the election, set for May 23-28.

The Khmer Rouge have so far made it clear that they will not participate in the election race, demanding among other things the departure of all Vietnamese from Cambodia.

UNTAC hopes that there will be no more attacks "based on racial hatred" and "a number of measures" will be taken "to suppress these kinds of emotional outbursts," Mr Akashi said of the attacks in Phnom Penh last week.

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali will call on leaders of all factions to refrain from racial attacks in order to bring about a calm atmosphere for elections during his second visit to Cambodia this week, Mr Akashi added.

Mr Butrus-Ghali is due to visit Cambodia April 7-8. He was in the country for the first time during a brief stopover in April last year.

Mr Akashi acknowledged the limitations of peacekeepers but rejected suggestions that UNTAC should upgrade its mandate to peace making.

Arguing that a "patient approach" is preferable to the use of force, he said:

"It might be attractive to strengthen our mandate to enable us to fight in PDK zones or to fight bandits."

PDK stands for the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, the official mantle of the Khmer Rouge.

"But that is not the basis of UNTAC," Mr Akashi emphasised.

"You will create so much animosity by using force. So we would like to have a more patient approach even though we are accused of being timid," he said.

The Khmer Rouge have denied their part in the killing of ethnic Vietnamese, arguing that this was the result of popular sentiment.

"This is an issue for the whole of Cambodia," senior Khmer Rouge official Kor Bun Heng told the BANGKOK POST.

"It is not for one party. All Cambodian people are involved," he added.

"Whatever happens in Cambodia, it is the Khmer Rouge who are blamed by those who don't want to tackle the root cause of the problem," he said.

But UN officials said they have strong evidence to substantiate claims of Khmer Rouge perpetration in at least some of the cases.

They cited statements in leaflets, testimonies by witnesses and Khmer Rouge defectors.

Mr Akashi pointed out that the problem of Vietnamese living in Cambodia for generations, as well as other foreign residents, will be solved by the new elected government and neighbouring countries concerned.

UNTAC could be responsible only for the question of foreign "forces" in the country. He noted UNTAC's capture of five Vietnamese soldiers in March.

UNTAC is not satisfied with the present situation and does not expect a "one hundred per cent" neutral, political atmosphere to be attained within the two-month time period before the election, he said.

But UNTAC is doing its best to prepare for the event which will be monitored by 1,000 international election observers from 45 countries, he added.

Mr Akashi said he was aware of the possibility of post-election instability but expressed the hope that Cambodians would come together for the benefit of their country.

I think and hope that Cambodians are Cambodians before they are members of CPP [Cambodian People's Party], FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] or KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front].

He was referring to the three main contenders in the election race—the Cambodian People's Party of Phnom Penh, the Sihanoukist FUNCINPEC and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front which is running under the banner of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr Akashi stressed that any government brought into power by popular mandate would enjoy domestic and international support.

"That's why I told Mr Khieu Samphan that it's so important for the long-term interests of the PDK to enter the process even if they will not gain the majority (vote) right away," he pointed out.

"If their ideology is a correct one, over a period of three years to five years they should regain their popular support," he argued.

Mr Akashi also did not make it clear when he met Samphan.

Khieu Samphan Reaffirms Support for Sihanouk

BK0304013893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GM" 2 Apr 93

[“Letter from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and member of the Supreme National Council, to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council”—dated 2 April]

[Text] To: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] at the royal palace in Phnom Penh.

Esteemed Samdech [prince]: All of us have just received your statement dated 2 April. We have attentively read and scrutinized the statement.

1. I am of the opinion that the accusation against you as mentioned in your statement constitutes the most base and awful slander and contempt for you, the supreme leader of our nation.

For more than half a century, you have surmounted countless obstacles in order to defend the cause of our nation's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and honor. The awful accusation against your reputation is an attempt to politically destroy you as the head of state and supreme leader of our nation. This act lies within the ill-willed strategy that aims at doing away with our nation and people and allowing the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] to swallow Cambodia, thus turning Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kraom.

2. However, it is neither the Yuon, any superpower, nor any traitor who will decide the destiny of the Cambodian nation and people. Our nation and people have supported and will support you as the head of state, SNC chairman, and supreme leader of our nation. You, yourself, have heightened your status by always maintaining your capacity as an august patriotic monarch for half a century. And as our nation and people profoundly respect and love you, nobody can destroy that status, no matter what. Our nation and people as a whole, especially the people in Phnom Penh, have more clearly shown their readiness to follow you in your second

crusade to wrest back our nation's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and honor, thereby allowing our nation and people to again enjoy peace and security as in the era preceding 1969.

Your Highness and the princess consort, please accept my deepest respectful and affectionate sentiments.

[Dated] 2 April

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, PDK chairman and SNC member

FUNCINPEC Defector Alleges Party Sabotage

BK0504105893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 5 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh Government presented a defecting FUNCINPEC army general Monday who told a press conference that his opposition party had trained 72 men to carry out acts of terrorism in Cambodia.

The men, working in six groups of 12, were trained last year at the FUNCINPEC army's military base at Rom Chong in northwest Cambodia, Lieutenant General Kan Rath said.

The government described Kan Rath as a mid-level FUNCINPEC officer in charge of administrative affairs.

"They have trained six teams already and infiltrated these groups into Phnom Penh," the defector said. "I know all the names of these people, but I cannot release them now."

FUNCINPEC's deputy commander Major General Nhek Bun Chhay denied the accusation, saying his associate had defected to Phnom Penh to seek refuge after a car he was driving killed a man in Thailand and he did not have money to pay compensation.

"He has just said what the government told him to say for propaganda purposes," Nhek Bun Chhay charged, adding that his colleague had received a car and a villa in exchange for holding the press conference.

"We promise we have never had such a training school to commit political crimes in Cambodia," he said.

The defector said the groups had been assigned to "incite local people to question the validity of the currency," to start fires, engage in banditry, "try to assassinate the leadership" of the Cambodian People's Party, incite students and intellectuals to rebel against the government and to "create chaos and put the blame on" the Phnom Penh Government.

He said he could not say for sure whether FUNCINPEC-trained saboteurs had targeted the Vietnamese community in Phnom Penh with a series of grenade blasts one week ago.

Kan Rath refused to say what kind of compensation he received in order to defect to the Phnom Penh side.

Normally, generals from other factions are given some sort of gifts or titles in exchange for denouncing their former army.

The United Nations said the grenade attacks against the Vietnamese community were carried out with military precision, but had no evidence of the involvement of any particular faction, UN spokesman Eric Falt said.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh Government's police newspaper reported that the Khmer Rouge had offered 500 U.S. dollars to anyone who could successfully cause an explosion in Phnom Penh.

The story, headlined "500 dollars gift for a bomb blast," also said FUNCINPEC was involved in planning terrorist activities along with Khmer Rouge "commandos."

UNHCR Claims Responsibility for Fleeing Vietnamese

BK0304101693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0829 GMT 3 Apr 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, April 3 (AFP)—U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata said Saturday that thousands of ethnic Vietnamese fleeing an ethnic cleansing campaign by the Khmer Rouge fall under the UNHCR mandate. As she spoke to reporters at the luxurious Hotel Cambodiana, another 50 boats passed by the Tonle Bassac River outside on their way to Vietnam.

More than 1,000 boats carrying families numbering from five to 12 people are fleeing the Tonle Sap Lake in the middle of Cambodia where massacres by the Khmer Rouge left 41 ethnic Vietnamese dead last month. More than 2,000 people have already crossed into Vietnam. Many, if not most, of the ethnic Vietnamese were born in Cambodia, complicating the issue of their nationality and refugee status.

"If they cross the border, that is definitely my mandate," Ogata told a news conference. If they congregate in urban centers, they could qualify for UNHCR assistance as internally displaced people, she said. But so far, Phnom Penh authorities have not asked her to intervene, she said.

Responding to U.N. reports earlier this week that some Cambodia-born ethnic Vietnamese born who lack Vietnamese identification cards were being stopped at the border, Ogata said the boats have now gone through without problem.

"We have made it very clear that we expect countries of first asylum to live up to their obligations," she said.

At the border where the Mekong flows into Vietnam, the chief of immigration control told AFP about 200 people were temporarily stopped so their nationality could be worked out.

"There is a difficulty with some of them who were born in Cambodia and do not have Vietnamese identification cards," he said. "Then we consider them Cambodians who may not be allowed to cross the border without any documents or papers." U.N. officials on the border and Cambodian authorities "requested us to let them enter Vietnam," he said. "I let everybody enter the country."

But rather than concentrate on how to help the refugees after they reach Vietnam, Ogata said the United Nations needed to concentrate on how to stop movements across the border.

"All around the world I am dealing enough with these problems... This is just the last thing I want to see, any kind of ethnic cleansing or any kind of political violence," she said.

Ogata met in the morning with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who assured her he would condemn the violence despite calling for the departure of ethnic Vietnamese last month because Cambodian authorities could not assure their safety.

"The political violence and...racial violence are to be condemned very clearly," she said.

Ogata was supposed to have met with Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan on Friday, but he neither appeared for the meeting nor rescheduled it.

UNHCR has nearly completed the repatriation of 370,000 refugees who fled Cambodia's 13-year civil war and have been living in camps on the Thai border. The repatriation effort has been considered a relative success, but the increasingly unstable security situation in the country has raised questions about the environment to which the refugees are returning.

"I do not say that the problems are over," she said. "They're returning to a country that is far from settled, and are to be integrated into a process that will take some time for progress and stability to come back."

Indonesia

Troops Reportedly Capture Fretilin Commander

BK0504013893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Jakarta, April 5 (AFP)—Indonesian troops have arrested the alleged new commander of the Fretilin, the East Timorese independence movement, a press report said Monday.

The Kompas daily quoted Information Chief of the East Timor Military Operational Command Major Simbolon as confirming that Antonio Gomes da Costa alias Mau Huno was captured on Saturday.

The armed forces spokesman at the headquarters here and the spokesman of the East Timor military operational command in the capital Dili could not be contacted Monday.

Gomes, who took over the leadership of the armed wing of the Fretilin in November to replace Xanana Gusmao who was captured in Dili on November 20, gave no resistance when troops raided a house in Manufasi, some 55 kilometres (34.10 miles) south of Dili late Saturday.

Kompas quoted Simbolon as saying that Gomes, who was apprehended in possession of an M16 automatic weapon, was to be brought to Dili on Sunday. Kompas quoted a local newspaper as saying that the arrest followed a tip from a local villager who reported the sighting of a stranger in the village to the local authorities.

Fretilin has been fighting for an independent East Timor ever since Indonesian troops invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975. Jakarta unilaterally declared East Timor its 27th province in 1976 but the move has remained unrecognized by the United Nations and Portugal. Besides Gomes and Gusmao, Indonesian authorities arrested Gusmao's deputy, Jose da Costa, alias Mauhudu, in January last year.

New Leader Reportedly Appointed

LD0504110393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The East Timorese leaders are discussing in Australia the capture of Mau Huno. The Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor [FRETILIN] leader already has a replacement. More details from Anabela Silva:

[Silva] A replacement leader has already been appointed and it is believed to be Kones Santana, the name put forward. [passage omitted]

British Foreign Minister Hurd Arrives 3 Apr

BK0404050493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Minister Douglas Hurd, his wife, and delegation yesterday flew into Yogyakarta from Moscow to begin his three-day visit to Indonesia. Minister Douglas Hurd, after visiting several tourist resorts in Yogyakarta, will leave for Jakarta later in the afternoon according to the press statement released by the British Embassy. He will hold talks with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and President Suharto while in Jakarta.

The major objective of Minister Hurd's visit is to further elevate existing bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field, as well to hold discussions concerning regional and international issues of mutual interest. The British foreign minister is expected to sign three agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, protection of copyrights, and financial loans.

Alatas, Hurd Sign Agreements*BK0504094993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] The Indonesian and British Governments signed three agreements, namely on a 65-million-pound loan for 1993, on the avoidance of double taxation, and on copyright protection, in Jakarta this afternoon. The agreements were signed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. The 65-million-pound loan will be used to finance the construction of a hydropower plant in Samarinda. The accord on the avoidance of double taxation has great significance because it will further promote the flow of trade, services, and capital as well as related matters between the two countries. The agreement on copyright protection is in line with the two countries' active participation in the Intellectual Property Organization. The signing of the agreements reflects the two countries' close ties in upgrading economic relations, which have shown steady progress in the last few years.

Meanwhile, Indonesia and Britain showed they share similar views on the Bosnia-Herzegovina issue by voicing their strong dissatisfaction and indignation at the Serbian groups who continue to commit atrocities against the Bosnian Muslims. The British secretary of state announced this at a joint news conference with Minister Alatas in Jakarta this afternoon. The two countries want to see more pressure applied on the Serbs, and the UN Security Council is expected to take appropriate action against them in a few days.

Replying to a reporter's question on the need for the Group of 7 industrialized countries to invite President Suharto, in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to attend the G-7 summit in Tokyo in mid-1993, Secretary Douglas Hurd stressed the need for the G-7 countries to understand the direction and problems faced by the nonaligned countries and to seek ways to promote two-way communication. Replying to the same question, Foreign Minister Alatas said it is not President Suharto's wish to attend the Tokyo summit, but being the Nonaligned Movement chairman, the president believes he has a responsibility to present the problems faced by Third World countries grouped in the Nonaligned Movement at important forums like the G-7 summit.

UN Special Envoy Wako, Alatas Hold Talks*BK0404130193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 93*

[Text] Amos Wako, the UN special envoy of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, has expressed his desire to meet with the East Timor rebel leader, Gusmao Xanana, who is currently facing court action in Dili, East Timor. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this morning after a meeting with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Amos Wako made it clear that, as part of his mission, he will meet with several East Timor residents, including Xanana.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said he would make arrangements to fulfill Amos Wako's desire to meet with Xanana. He said the decision rests not with the Foreign Ministry but with a higher executive authority such as the attorney-general or the armed forces chief. According to Ali Alatas, Amos Wako also expressed his desire to meet with Bishop Belo.

In his press statement, Minister Ali Alatas expressed regret at the distortion of facts by several members of the mass media in the United States which made it look as if the visit by the special envoy of the UN Secretary General was aimed at investigating the recommendations arising from his first visit. He stressed that Wako's visit was a follow-up to the recommendations compiled by Wako after concluding his visit to East Timor province in February 1992.

Wako Arrives in East Timor*BK0404053093 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0500 GMT 4 Apr 93*

[Text] Amos Wako, the special envoy of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, will hold talks with various sectors of the East Timor community in an effort to obtain a clearer, more comprehensive, and candid picture concerning the situation in the province.

Speaking to newsmen after his arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta airport in Jakarta, Amos Wako said he will hold discussions with members of the private sector and social organizations as well as discussions with local government officials.

Suharto To Install Armed Services, Police Chiefs*BK0204151793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Apr 93*

[Text] President Suharto is expected to install the chiefs of the three armed services and the chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police at the State Palace on 6 April. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this evening, Minister and State Secretary Murdiono said they had been appointed to the posts under a presidential decree dated 23 March 1993.

[Begin Murdiono recording] Lieutenant General Wis-moyo Arismunandar has been appointed Army chief of staff. He is currently Army deputy chief of staff. Rear Admiral Tanto Kuswanto has been appointed Navy chief of staff. He is currently commander of the Eastern Fleet of our navy. Air Vice Marshal Rilo (Tarmudi) has been appointed Air Force chief of staff. He is currently Air Force deputy chief of staff for operations. Meanwhile, Police Major General Banurusman (Atmosum-itro) has been appointed chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police. He is now chief of the Metropolitan Jakarta Police. [end recording]

According to Minister and State Secretary Murdiono, President Suharto is by the virtue of law also preparing a

list of candidates for membership in the Supreme Advisory Council by noting the considerations and recommendations of the leadership of the House of Representatives/People's Consultative Assembly, political parties, and professional organizations. Consultations are under way. A list of Supreme Advisory Council members is expected to be ready in two to three weeks. Minister Murdiono also said that President Suharto appointed Prof. Wijoyo Nitisastro and Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana as economic advisers on 22 March.

Thailand

Paper Expects More U.S. Trade Measures

BK0304111993 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Apr 93
p 4

[Editorial: "The United States' Dual Swords"]

[Text] According to a foreign news report, the annual report of the U.S. Representative has identified 44 countries, including Thailand, as places which practice unfair trade practices against the United States. The report also says the United States will be taking first trade sanction steps against these countries.

Meanwhile, news reports in Thailand have noted that the United States is definitely preparing to take action against Thailand as a country which violates intellectual property rights and practices unfair trade practices against the United States, by removing the Generalized System of Preference [GSP] privileges for Thai products by the end of April. If the next round of negotiations with Thailand does not satisfy the United States, it will carry out the Special 301 trade retaliatory measures.

The Special 301 measures are a sword the United States uses to threaten trading partners, particularly developing countries.

Recently, the United States applied similar measures and succeeded in its negotiations with Thailand over medical patents. It is now again using article 301 as the sword to pressure Thailand to quickly and effectively solve the music tape and video copyright problem.

We believe that if Thailand succumbs to the U.S. pressure, in a few months the United States will wield the same Article 301 as a sword to demand other concessions because so far Thailand has no weapon to cope with the sword.

If Thailand should resist and ignore the trade sanctions in the same way that some big Asian countries are doing, the new sword which the United States will wield against Thailand will be the "human rights" issue.

The human rights policy that President Clinton is vigorously pushing ahead seems to go hand in hand with the U.S. efforts to protect its business interests, and the

United States is especially skillful in using either of the swords to deal with other countries in whatever situation that is required.

The report that the United States will remove the GSP for all Thai products at the end of April could be a misinformation campaign to induce Thailand to quickly solve the music and video tape copyright violation problem. Once this problem is solved the United States will not fail to come up with more demands.

Tougher Penalties Proposed for IPR Violations

BK0504054393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has called on the Office of the Attorney General to impose tougher penalties on violators against intellectual property rights [IPR]. Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit said pirated products will be confiscated and destroyed. Authorities will be allowed to examine the arrears of violaters.

Mr. Churin has recently met with the president of the International Federation of Phonographic Institutes, (Peter Grant), and Thai tape producers, wholesales, and retailers. The meeting discussed additional measures to solve the copyright violation problem in Thailand.

Mr. Churin said Commerce Ministry officials will be allowed to inspect video and tape producing plants. He said legal cassettes sold in Thailand are to have price tags. This will provide fair treatment to consumers. The deputy commerce minister said he has also asked the president of the International Federation of Phonographic Institutes to report to the United States that Thailand is implementing tough measures against violation of intellectual property rights.

Negotiator: Further IPR Talks With U.S. 'Possible'

BK0304015193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
3 Apr 93 p 22

[Text] Further negotiations between Thailand and the United States are possible before the April 30 deadline for Washington to announce what action it will take on intellectual property rights [IPR] complaints, the top Thai negotiator said yesterday.

Commerce Ministry Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena said the United States has not closed the door to further talks despite the failure to reach agreement in negotiations over the past week.

Mr Phatchara was speaking on his return from Washington after leading the Thai delegation for talks with Assistant US Trade Representative Robert Cassidy from March 24-30.

He said the purpose of last week's talks was to clarify to the Americans what Thailand's position is. He said the Americans have misunderstood the Thai position in the

past, and if the United States takes action based on misunderstanding that would not be fair for Thailand.

[Bangkok THE NATION in English on 3 April on page A1, in a similar report, adds: "Dr. Thirana Phongmakaphat, chief economic adviser to Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak, said that Thailand, as a small nation, did not have the bargaining power of some other countries such as China or Japan to head off US retaliation."]

The Thai delegation had three points to clarify, he said.

- On pharmaceutical patents under the new Thai law that came into effect in September, Thailand insisted that the law comply with international principles. The differences are on legal interpretation, and Thai experts were able to explain the Thai position, he said.
- On copyrights, Thailand explained that coverage is to be expanded through the signing of the Paris amendment of the Geneva convention.
- On the enforcement of copyrights the Thai delegation explained that the government is seriously cracking down on piracy, he said.

The delegation also met representatives of the US private sector who have lodged complaints about intellectual property violations: the International Intellectual Property Alliance and the Motion Picture Association of America.

They claimed infringements have increased in the past four to five months.

General 'Anguished' by Media Coup Curiosity

BK0304024993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Apr 93 p A4

[Excerpt] Army commander-in-chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit said yesterday he was anguished by the media's inordinate curiosity about another military coup.

"I had the portion of the news speculating on a military move after the Supreme Court ruling against the National Peacekeeping Council order No 26 removed from the air because I do not want the public to believe that the military is in the habit of talking about coups," Wimon told reporters at a news conference after presiding over the First Army Division's 86th birthday anniversary.

"The military has never thought or talked about a coup, but the journalists ask the coup questions all the time. I do not understand," Wimon said.

Asked whether political corruption—which has become classic excuse for a military coup—would spark a take-over Wimon rebuked the questioner.

He said the question would only trigger endless speculation.

Asking the military about politics, the law and the court of law was nonproductive, the general said. [passage omitted]

Papers Comment on Confusion Created by SAP

BK0404115393

[Editorial Report] Thai-language Bangkok dailies, THAI RAT, NAEO NA, and SIAM POST, on 3 April carry editorials commenting on the current state of political confusion created by the Social Action Party [SAP], a partner in the present coalition government of Prime Minister Chuan Likhai.

THAI RAT's 600-word editorial on page 3, entitled "What Does the Social Action Party Want?", says the political temperature became heated when five SAP cabinet ministers submitted undated resignation letters to the party leader, Montri Phongphanit, who has now been cleared of a graft charge after the Supreme Court annulled the order issued by the defunct National Peacekeeping Council to seize his assets. The move taken by the SAP ministers was seen as one intended to allow the SAP leader to become cabinet minister himself. Yet, the move has promptly put the government in a shaky position.

Coalition partners are left uncertain what will happen next. People are also wondering what the SAP wants—whether it just wants to pressure for a cabinet reshuffle so that Montri could become a minister, or whether it really wants to leave the coalition alliance. A SAP pull-out would certainly affect the government's stability since the Chuan government is already a government with a small majority in parliament. "The resignations tendered by the SAP ministers to its leader have darkened the political atmosphere. We are appealing to the party to make clear what it wants—just to put the government in a shaky position, to get a cabinet reshuffle, or really to pull out from the coalition," the paper concludes.

NAEO NA's 600-word editorial on page 4, entitled "The Government Should Adjust Itself To Cope with the Situation", also says the move taken by the SAP ministers has stirred up political confusion. Politics have already gone through a stage of uncertainty with rumors about a leadership change in the Chat Thai party and its readiness to lead a new coalition. The paper says in conclusion: "What has been going on, viewed in the context of the ongoing criticism against the government, both from the opposition and some members of the coalition wing, has caused concern to the people supporting the Democrat Party and Prime Minister Chuan Likhai. They fear that the government will be short-lived if the Democrat Party of Prime Minister Chuan fails to take action—by reshuffling the cabinet or changing the coalition partners, for example."

The 800-word editorial of the SIAM POST, on page 4, entitled: "Who Should the People Believe?", refers to government spokesman Ahsit Wetchachiwa's announcement that the government, led by Prime Minister Chuan himself, will on 5 April organize a television program during which Chuan and his ministers will

answer the public's queries regarding the implementation of the budget and the government's accomplishments. The editorial says: "This news is most welcome given the growing criticism against the government—by both the opposition and partners in the coalition—that it has achieved nothing in its performance." In the wake of SAP leader Montri's criticism, Prime Minister Chuan confirmed on 31 March that there would be no cabinet reshuffle and no dissolution of the parliament. "Chuan wanted to create public confidence in the government and dispel the worries of the coalition partners. Meanwhile, Montri has been trying to establish a strong leadership over his party and fulfill his desire for a cabinet reshuffle," the paper says. It says: "Such an abnormal political situation has created confusion among the public. It is hard for them to judge who should they believe."

Opposition Party Maneuvering To Join Coalition

BK0504024793 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Apr 93 pp A1, A2

[Text] The opposition Chat Thai Party yesterday put itself forward as a serious alternative coalition partner, while the Social Action Party [SAP] which triggered the latest speculation of a Cabinet reshuffle appeared to back down from its threat to pull out of the government.

Chat Thai spokesman Decha Sukharom said the party was certain it could help the Chuan government to better administer the country if it was included in the coalition.

"Chat Thai has been prepared to handle all forms of politics," Decha said. "It can be offensive, defensive or co-operative."

The party believed the political and economic situation required a significant change to the Chuan coalition.

"The prime minister must make a decision [to reshuffle his Cabinet] soon before it is too late. If the government really wants to work for the country, the change must be made before the upcoming parliamentary session," Decha said.

Social Action leader Montri Phongphanit dropped a political bombshell last week by threatening to pull his party out of the coalition government. All SAP ministers have submitted undated resignation letters to Montri, letting him decide whether to forward them to the prime minister.

Social Action's Deputy Communications Minister Somsak Thepsuthin said yesterday Montri would have already submitted the resignation letters to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai if he was determined to withdraw SAP from the coalition.

Somsak also denied yesterday that the decision by SAP ministers to offer their resignations was a withdrawal threat.

The five ministers had simply intended to demonstrate to party leader Montri Phongphanit that all 22 SAP MPs

wanted him to accept a Cabinet post, and he could have any position he chose, Somsak said.

"Social Action is still a coalition member," Somsak said.

Somsak said Social Action needed two days to "clear" with all sides for a "better understanding". He did not elaborate.

Rumours of a major Cabinet reshuffle really took off on Wednesday night when Montri refused to attend a get-together for coalition leaders.

The SAP leader also strongly criticized the leading Democrat Party in connection with a recent ruling by the Supreme Court on corruption cases against 10 politicians.

Montri complained that none of the Democrat leaders congratulated him for being freed by the ruling from having his assets seized on corruption charges. Instead, several Democrat MPs had said the ruling did not prove the 10 politicians' integrity.

Some analysts said Montri simply "wants attention" and is not serious about the pull-out threat.

But his outburst has sent opposition leaders scrambling to present themselves before Chuan as SAP alternatives.

The Chat Phatthana Party, Chat Thai's powerful opposition ally, has already indicated its readiness to join the Chuan coalition.

The Chat Thai spokesman said yesterday that the party was not "lusting" to join the government "but we have to become a coalition partner in order to be able to serve the public better".

Decha said the Chat Thai regarded joining the government as a "sacrifice".

"We have to sacrifice ourselves to prevent a power struggle which will do no good for the people."

The Chat Thai has earlier said on several occasions that it would not leave the opposition bloc, which was united, to join the government unless all 153 opposition MPs also switched benches.

"The Chat Thai has to put away its ego for the country's sake. It's not right to fight each other to form a government," Decha said.

"It would be all right not to give us the posts of deputy prime minister. We only want ministerial posts."

Political observers said the Chat Thai's wishful proposal would likely be rejected by Chuan.

The prime minister has repeatedly ruled out a Cabinet reshuffle. Several other coalition leaders, including the deputy prime ministers, also assured the public of the government's stability without the need for a major shake-up.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut, leader of the New Aspiration Party, said yesterday he expected no change in the government.

His belief was shared [as published] by PM's Office Minister Chinnawut Sunthonsima who said the political situation would improve.

Meanwhile, he said, all the coalition partners should cease criticizing each other for a while.

Vietnam

Hanoi Reports U.S. Official's Senate Testimony

BK0304111093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate has appointed Mr. Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador to China, as the assistant to the U.S. secretary of state in charge of East Asia and Pacific Affairs. Mr. Lord said: The Clinton administration may make a quick decision on the normalization of relations with Vietnam. He was speaking at the committee's hearing on Wednesday. He also announced that the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam has not been supported by most of its allied countries. Vietnam will develop very quickly. With a population of 70 million, it can play an important political and economic role in the future. Mr. Lord expressed his concern that while Vietnam is (?successful in liberalizing) its economy, American businessmen are being left behind by other competitors.

Nong Duc Manh Returns From Philippines 3 Apr

BK0404063693 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3—Chairman of the National Assembly Nong Duc Manh was back here today after a week-long official friendship visit to the Philippines as guest of the Philippine Senate President and house speaker.

While in the Philippines, Chairman Nong Duc Manh paid a courtesy visit to Philippine President Fidel Ramos, who told him that the Philippines will forever remain a friend of Vietnam. He had working sessions with Senate President Esgador J. Algarra and House Speaker Jose de Venecia and met with Philippine congressmen in a meeting hosted by the House of Representatives, in which Philippine senators and representatives all expressed their high appreciation of the visit by the Vietnamese parliamentary delegation.

Speaker Jose de Venecia handed over to Chairman Nong Duc Manh a resolution of the Philippine congress on the establishment of a friendship society with Vietnam of Philippine congressmen. He said that he admired the socio-economic achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their renovation process which, he

said, the congress, government and people of the Philippines will continue to support strongly.

In all of his meetings with Philippine congressmen and officials, the Vietnamese chairman stressed the Vietnamese position that it wishes to close the past and look toward the future, willing to diversify its international relations. He also reaffirmed that Vietnam has always encouraged and provided favourable conditions for foreign businesses to invest in its economy.

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Group's Visit

BK0304124293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] HANOI, April 3 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam called Saturday for unconditional normalization of relations with the United States as a group of influential American political and business figures arrived here. "We want normalization without preconditions," Cam told AFP as the group headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie flew in from Bangkok. Cam said a lifting of the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam would serve both countries, as the policy was causing American companies to lose ground to their foreign competitors.

"I think the Americans are late in coming here. But we are ready to cooperate with the American companies when they do come," he said, pointing to the licensing last month of a Bank of America representative office in Hanoi.

Muskie meanwhile confirmed that the administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is closely reviewing the embargo policy, which France has pledged to challenge when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meet starting April 30 in Washington. "That's part of the reason I'm here," said Muskie, a former Democratic senator who served as secretary of state in the Carter administration. "I'm not here as a secretary of state," Muskie stressed. "I don't represent anybody except the organizations that sent me here. But I will be reporting back to the appropriate people."

The trip is sponsored by the Center for National Policy (CNP), a Washington think-tank with close links to the Democratic Party. The group is broadly based, however, and includes a top aide to Republican Senator John McCain, a former Vietnam prisoner of war (POW). Orson Swindle, another former POW who now works with former independent presidential candidate Ross Perot, is due to join the delegation early in the week. Other members include Virginia Foote, president of the Vietnam Trade Council, and American Express senior vice president Richard Moose, who is reportedly a friend of fellow Arkansan Clinton.

Though Muskie emphasized the unofficial nature of the visit, the Vietnamese rolled out the red carpet, scheduling meetings Monday with Communist Party General Secretary Do Muoi as well as Cam. They met Saturday

with Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, who thanked Muskie for his public opposition to the Vietnam War, which ended in 1975. Before leaving Tuesday for two days in Ho Chi Minh City the group was to meet members of the U.S. military task force on missing-in-action (MIA) "to discuss the current status of the (MIA/POW) issue in full," a CNP statement said. Washington has made full Vietnamese cooperation in accounting for U.S. Vietnam War MIAs its main condition for lifting the long-standing embargo. U.S. officials say cooperation has improved dramatically in the past year.

Though renewed access to multilateral loans and U.S. trade are the major reasons that Vietnam wants to normalize relations with Washington, Hanoi also sees the United States as a potential counterbalance to giant neighbor China, diplomats here said.

Reportage on Visit of German Foreign Minister

Radio Previews Visit

BK0204135093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel arrives in Hanoi on Friday to begin his official visit to Vietnam. This is the first visit to Vietnam by a foreign minister of Germany. During the visit, Foreign Minister Kinkel will have talks with Vietnamese party leader Do Muoi, Premier Vo Van Kiet, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam. Speaking to a correspondent at the Vietnam News Agency in Berlin, Mr. Kinkel said he is visiting Vietnam because it constitutes an important political and economic factor in the world. Vietnam is developing an international and regional relation and actively participating and maintaining peace, first of all, in Cambodia. Vietnam has established relations with ASEAN countries and gained much progress in diplomatic relations with Japan. And relations between Vietnam and China have improved despite some pending disputes.

The German foreign minister also said that during the visit his country wants to further strengthen its economic and political relations with Vietnam. Last year, progress was made in bilateral ties. The Federal Republic of Germany continues to increase its trade with Vietnam and cooperate with Vietnam in the fields of rubber, coffee, and pepper planting.

Vietnam and Germany also signed an agreement for aid to help the returning Vietnamese workers stabilize their life back in their home country. And the two way trading turnover between the two countries has also improved. Germany recently has called on other countries of the European Community to set up trading relations with Vietnam. Nevertheless, the two countries fully acknowledge that their achievements are not parallel with the

potential of the two countries. The Vietnam visit of Mr. Kinkel is hoped to be an important contribution in achieving that potential.

Kinkel Arrives 2 Apr

LD0204162993 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT
2 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Hanoi (DPA)—Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel arrived in Vietnam today on the last stage of his visit to the Asian-Pacific countries. "We want to show that we are serious about this country and that we want to enter into closer political contact," Kinkel told German journalists who accompanied him on the flight from Manila to Hanoi.

Kinkel's two-day visit to Vietnam is the first ever by a foreign minister from the Federal Republic of Germany. Kinkel said that because this visit was particularly important for German economic interests, he had not wanted to cancel at the last minute due to the special cabinet meeting on the Awacs [Airborne Warning and Control System] decision. A cancellation of this kind would have damaged Bonn's foreign policy credibility, German delegation circles added. [passage omitted]

Meets Nguyen Manh Cam

LD0304095193 Hamburg DPA in German 0254 GMT
3 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel met his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Manh Cam on Saturday at the beginning of his talks with the Communist leadership in Hanoi. Kinkel is also scheduled to meet Do Muoi, the general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party.

Kinkel considers one of the main tasks during this first visit to Vietnam by a Bonn foreign minister the creation of a framework of conditions for normal relations on the part of the Federal Republic with Hanoi, as it opens up politically. This includes the planned signing of a treaty to protect and promote German investment in Vietnam. Kinkel arrived in Hanoi on Friday after visits to Australia and New Zealand and brief talks with the foreign ministers of Indonesia and the Philippines during stopovers. Before flying back to the Federal Republic on Sunday, Kinkel will also meet Vietnamese head of government Vo Van Kiet.

Vietnam, which is striving for a free market economy through wide-ranging reforms, has lost both its most important allies through the collapse of the Communist regimes in the former GDR and the former Soviet Union. Bonn wants to cultivate the traditionally good German relations with Hanoi that stem from the GDR. The Federal Republic expressly supports Vietnam's wish for solid relations with EC countries and its noncommunist neighbors in the south-east Asian association of states ASEAN.

Signs Investment Protection Accord*LD0304162593 Hamburg DPA in German 1425 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] Hanoi (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel sees his first trip to Vietnam as "an important visit at the right time," despite significant caution on the part of Hanoi on the return of tens of thousands of Vietnamese living in Germany. Following talks with Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Kinkel said at a news conference in Hanoi today that his visit to Vietnam is a signal of Germany's goodwill toward deepening relations with Vietnam. The first visit by a foreign minister from Bonn to Vietnam was also described as "an important event" in bilateral relations by Cam.

Cam called for the protection of "the legitimate interests" of these Vietnamese citizens in connection with the agreement on the return of Vietnamese signed by Bonn and Hanoi last June. A large number of Vietnamese are working and studying in Germany on the basis of treaties with the former GDR. These Vietnamese should thus have an opportunity to improve their vocational skills further in Germany, he said. Vietnam is one of the poorest countries in Asia and has high unemployment.

Bonn promised Vietnam aid of at least 10 million marks for the return of the Vietnamese from Germany and their re-integration. Kinkel said today that the return of the Vietnamese from Germany would be "an important bridge for deepening our relations." Kinkel also called on German business to become more involved in Vietnam, which is aiming for a free market economy. [passage omitted]

Kinkel today signed an investment protection agreement in Hanoi. He said he hopes air and maritime traffic agreements will follow this treaty. He also opened a series of microwave links between Da Nang and Hanoi built by the Siemens company. Cam assured Kinkel of a positive settlement of outstanding Vietnamese debts to two German firms which are standing in the way of the expansion of Hermes [German Government export credit] guarantees. Kinkel again stressed that he would try and help Vietnam with its embargo problems with the United States. Bonn also intends to help Hanoi with its intention of concluding a cooperation agreement with the European Community.

Reportage on Visit by High-Level Lao Delegation**Do Muoi Speaks at Hanoi Banquet***BK0204135993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Apr 93*

["Text" of Party General Secretary Do Muoi's speech at banquet for Khamtai Siphandon, LPRP Central Committee chairman and Lao prime minister, in Hanoi on 31 March—recorded]

[Text] Dear esteemed Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government; dear comrade members of the high-level Lao party and state delegation; dear comrades and friends:

Today, we are very happy to have another opportunity to welcome the high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR Government, now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The exchange of high-level delegations has become a fine tradition and has contributed to enhancing the mutual trust and closeness between our two nations.

The Vietnamese people are clearly aware that Comrade Khamtai Siphandon is one of the outstanding political activists of the Lao party and state. The comrade, one of the closest friends of the Vietnamese people, has contributed greatly to constantly consolidating and developing the friendly relations and special unity between Vietnam and Laos. It is due to his outstanding contributions to the lofty cause of consolidating the special Vietnam-Laos relationship that the Vietnamese state has presented Comrade Khamtai Siphandon with a Gold Star order—Vietnam's highest distinction. At this grand banquet I would once again like to congratulate the comrade on this. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Forty-seven years ago when the independent Vietnam had just come into being, President Ho Chi Minh said: Laos and Vietnam are two fraternal countries. The relationship between our two nations is very close. By remaining closely united, we will have tremendous force. Although our two nations remain in difficult times, our future will be very glorious. It is now time for Vietnam and Laos to regain their right to total independence, and we will together enjoy happiness and peace.

These heartfelt words have fully reflected the feelings of our party and people toward the fraternal Lao people and have always served as a beacon for us to maintain our relations with the Lao party and state.

Having gone through the decades-long struggle full of sacrifices and hardships for each country's independence and freedom, our two peoples have written up many glorious pages of history about the close sentiments and the special relationship between the two countries. Now, in the cause of building a new life in our respective homelands, we have been and are translating such close sentiments into many substantive activities that have produced realistic results for the renovation undertaking in Laos and Vietnam.

Those trusting exchanges of views filled with the love of comradeship and fraternity and those agreements

reached in this visit will certainly be a new, very important contribution to further consolidating the all-round cooperation between our two parties, two states, and peoples.

Today, at this happy re-encounter with you, I would like to share your joy over the new achievements scored by the Lao people of various ethnic minority groups in implementing the resolution of the Fifth LPRP Congress. We are convinced that under the leadership of the LPRP Central Committee with Comrade Khamtai Siphandon as its chairman, the fraternal Lao people will successfully accomplish their strategy for socioeconomic development until the year 2000 in a bid to build a prosperous, beautiful, steadfast, and powerful Laos and to constantly improve the prestige of Laos and its international standing.

Dear comrades and friends: You, comrades, are visiting Vietnam at a time when our entire party and people are striving to develop our socioeconomic development achievements obtained in 1992 and are continuing to struggle to bring our renovation undertaking to new successes.

We are profoundly aware that in our revolutionary undertaking the Vietnamese people have always received the wholehearted support and valuable assistance given by the fraternal Lao people of various ethnic minority groups.

On behalf of the party, Government, and people of Vietnam, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Laos for having tried to do their utmost to protect and further develop our valuable heritage—that is, the friendly relations and the special unity between the two parties and two states—and for having unceasingly improved the results of cooperation on the basis of equality and respect for independence and sovereignty, and for each other's legitimate interests.

In an atmosphere filled with close fraternity, may I propose a toast to the ever-greater achievements of the Lao people of various ethnic minority groups in the reform undertaking, to their effective implementation of the resolution of the Fifth LPRP Congress, and to their successful building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, united, and prosperous Laos.

It is my hope that the close relations of friendship, the special unity, and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos will be everlasting.

I wish Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and other leading comrades of the Lao party and state good health.

I wish all those comrades and friends present good health. [applause]

Visitors Meet Le Duc Anh

BK0404143893 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Text] This morning, the high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Lao prime minister, paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Political Bureau and deputy prime minister; and Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, minister and director of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment.

The delegation toured a house where President Ho Chi Minh used to live and work. Comrade Tran Viet Ngan, director of historic sites at the Presidential Palace, took Chairman Khamtai Siphandon on a tour to see memorabilia and documents about President Ho Chi Minh's profound sentiments toward the Lao party and multi-ethnic people. Chairman Khamtai Siphandon was deeply moved as he was told that this was the very place where Uncle Ho had written a poem to praise the special friendship between Vietnam and Laos as follows:

True lovers always stand ready to climb mountains, ford rivers, and cross passes to meet each other;

The love between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples is more profound than the depth of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

Next, Chairman Khamtai Siphandon toured the Ho Chi Minh Museum where the comrades in charge introduced to him objects that prove President Ho Chi Minh's life and career were closely linked with the Vietnamese people's glorious history. Chairman Khamtai Siphandon and other distinguished Lao guests were deeply moved as they took a close look at the various artifacts on display, especially those objects testifying to the late president's profound sentiments toward the LPRP and fraternal Lao multiethnic people as well as his ideology, ethics, and conduct which set shining examples for the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and also for friends on the five continents to follow in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, liberty, and happiness for everyone.

On the morning of 1 April at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Le Duc Anh, member of the Political Bureau and president of the SRV, received the high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

President Le Duc Anh welcomed the delegation, regarding its visit as a landmark in the special friendship between Vietnam and Laos and also a new step of development in the traditional ties of solidarity and brotherhood between the two parties, states, and peoples. President Le Duc Anh informed the Lao delegation

of the initial results brought about by our country's renovation undertaking. On behalf of the Lao delegation, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon sincerely thanked the Vietnamese party, state, and people for the warm welcome accorded to his delegation.

Khamtai Receives Gold Star Order

BK0304143393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Apr 93

[Report on ceremony conferring the Gold Star Order on Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, at Presidential Palace in Hanoi on 1 April—Khamtai Siphandon speaks in Lao fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Dear friends, as has been reported, today, a high level delegation of the Lao party and state led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], arrived in Vietnam, starting its official friendship visit to our country.

This afternoon, a ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace to confer on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon the Gold Star Order, the highest order of the SRV Government, for his great contributions to the strengthening and development of the special friendship and unity relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV. Attending the ceremony were Party General Secretary Do Muoi, State President Le Duc Anh, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Party Political Bureau members, secretaries of the Party Central Committee, and ministers and high-ranking officials of our party and government. On the Lao side were Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and leading comrades of the Lao party and state. Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the State Presidential Office read a decision of the state president to award the Gold Star Order to Comrade Khamtai Siphandon.

In an atmosphere permeated with camaraderie and brotherhood, SRV President Comrade Le Duc Anh carefully pinned the Gold Star Order on the chest of Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, shook his hands, and embraced him as other people applauded to congratulate him. After conferring the order on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Le Duc Anh delivered a speech to congratulate him and to hail the great contributions of Comrade Khamtai Siphandon. Comrade Le Duc Anh said:

[Begin Le Duc Anh recorded] Dear Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR Government; Do Muoi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; leading comrades of Lao and Vietnamese parties and states; and comrades and friends:

Today, I honorably confer the Gold Star Order, the highest SRV order on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, for his great contributions to the continuous consolidation and strengthening of the special friendship and relations of unity and the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and states. Long ago, the Vietnamese Communists and people understood that Comrade Khamtai Siphandon is a brilliant son of the Lao people, an outstanding political and social activist of the Lao party and Government, and a dear friend of the Vietnamese people. His life of ardent revolutionary activities has been closely linked with many difficult stages but has been full of glorious victories of the Lao revolution.

Our party, state, and people highly value his excellent contributions to the consolidation and development of the fine relations of friendship between the two countries. At the same time, we would like to express to him our love and respect and our true appreciation of the Lao party and people for their support and precious assistance to our former national liberation and current national construction.

In this solemn ceremony, with our profound brotherhood, we honestly wish Comrade Khamtai Siphandon good health so that he can accomplish his noble duty. We trust that the Vietnam-Laos special friendship and the relations of unity and comprehensive cooperation will last forever. [applause] [end recording]

Moved at the great honor reserved for him by the SRV Government, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon delivered a speech expressing his profound appreciation to the SRV party and state. He was grateful for the precious tokens of affection given to him and to the Lao party, state, and people by the Vietnamese party, state, and people. He said:

[Begin Khamtai Siphandon recording] Dear Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi, State President Le Duc Anh, Premier Vo Van Kiet, and other leading comrades of the Vietnamese party and state:

Today, I am very honored and happy at the conferment of the Vietnamese Golden Star Order. The Vietnamese Government's decision to confer the Golden Star Order, the highest order, on me on this occasion is a great honor to the Lao party, state, and people. It signifies a new step in the development of the relations of the two parties, states, and peoples.

Dear comrades, receiving the highest order of the SRV Government makes me remember [passage indistinct] my duty to continue the cause of great President Ho Chi Minh and of beloved President Kaysone Phomvihane in the protection and cultivation of the friendship [passage indistinct] and the comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam are to last forever and develop better with every passing day so that future generations can benefit more.

At this very significant moment and in this atmosphere permeated with camaraderie, I would like to express my profound appreciation to the Vietnamese party, state, and people. [applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, after the ceremony to confer the Gold Star Order on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet organized a banquet in honor of Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and other distinguished guests.

Hanoi Meeting Welcomes Guests

BK0404084793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Summary] A grand meeting was jointly held this afternoon at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi by the Party Committee and People's Committee and the Fatherland Front Committee of Hanoi Municipality to welcome the high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

"Attending this grand meeting on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, prime minister; Phan Van Khai, deputy prime minister; Senior General Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Pham The Duyet, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Truong My Hoa, secretary of the Party Central Committee and chairperson of the Vietnam Women's Union; Nguyen Manh Cam, foreign minister; Nguyen Van Tu, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers; Phung Van Tuu, vice chairman of the SRV National Assembly;" and representatives of various organs, branches, and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

After the ceremony saluting the colors, "Comrade Le At Hoi, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee read an opening speech and then asked Comrade Pham The Duyet, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, to deliver his speech." Comrade Pham The Duyet said:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] "Dear Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR and other comrades in the high-level Lao delegation; dear Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; dear Comrade Vo Van Kiet, prime minister of the SRV; dear comrades and friends:

"Today, it is a great honor for the people of Hanoi to act on behalf of the people nationwide in welcoming the high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central

Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

"The Communists and people of Vietnam warmly welcome Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, an outstanding leader and son of the multiethnic Lao people, and a close friend of the Vietnamese people, who is now on an visit to our country.

"We warmly welcome these distinguished Lao guests—emissaries of the fraternal multiethnic Lao people.

"We welcome the glorious victories scored by the Lao people during their fight for national liberation in the past as well as in their reform undertaking and national construction the country at present." [applause] [end recording]

"In his speech, Comrade Pham The Duyet hailed the great results achieved by the multiethnic Lao people in their national construction and defense over the past 17 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with the late Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane as its head.

"Comrade Pham The Duyet emphasized: The Vietnamese people are very happy over the many results of great significance achieved by the multiethnic Lao people. He pointed out: The Vietnamese people believe that under the LPRP leadership, with esteemed Comrade Khamtai Siphandon as its head, the fraternal multiethnic Lao people will be able to develop all the latent potentials of their country as they aspire to new, greater achievements.

"Comrade Pham The Duyet emphatically stated: This time the high-level Lao party and state delegation is visiting Vietnam at a time when the Vietnamese people are endeavoring to develop their initial yet very important successes in their renovation undertaking, initiated and directed by the CPV.

"Stemming from the consistent policy of the CPV and from the profound and durable friendship between the two peoples, the Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost to ensure that their pure and faithful relationship with the Lao people will constantly bloom and bear fruit for the common benefit of the two nations and the success of the renovation undertaking of the two countries, thereby contributing to peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region and the world." Comrade Pham The Duyet finally said:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] "Dear comrades and friends: While we are satisfied with our two countries' growing friendly relations and cooperation with ASEAN countries, we would like to express our deep concern over the fact that implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia is being met with a serious obstacle. The Khmer Rouge's brutal killing of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia is arousing great indignation among our people and the justice-loving people of the world. We demand that the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in

Cambodia] and all Cambodian parties take responsibility for protecting the lives of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia, as is done in the case of other foreign residents. As a signatory to the Paris agreement on Cambodia, Vietnam always respects and fully implements those clauses related to Vietnam and Vietnam asks that all parties concerned enforce the agreement in order to create favorable conditions for the Cambodian people to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, non-aligned Cambodia which is friendly to all nations, thus contributing to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development. This will also meet the aspirations and legitimate interests of the Cambodian people.

"Dear comrades and friends: The Vietnamese people are profoundly aware that each of their successes is inseparable from the valuable support and assistance given by the fraternal multiethnic Lao people. On this occasion, We would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the LPRP, the Lao state, and the multiethnic Lao people for their wholehearted and valuable support and assistance.

"It is our hope that the multiethnic Lao people led by the LPRP with esteemed Comrade Khamtai Siphandon as its head will overcome all difficulties and ordeals in successfully taking up the glorious cause of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, in attaining ever-greater successes in their reform undertaking, and in defending and successfully building a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous Laos.

"On the occasion of the coming Boun Pimai [Lao traditional New Year festival], we would like to ask the comrades in the delegation to convey to our fraternal Lao people our best wishes. [applause]

"It is our hope that the friendly relationship, the special unity, and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, the two states, and the two peoples of Vietnam and Laos be everlasting and constantly bloom and bear fruit. [applause]

"We wish Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and other comrades in the delegation good health and success during your current visit to Vietnam.

"Thank you, comrades." [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon delivered his speech of reply. He said:

[Begin Khamtai Siphandon recording, in Lao fading into Vietnamese translation] "Dear esteemed Comrade Secretary General Do Muoi; dear Comrade Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet; dear Comrade Pham The Duet, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; dear comrades and friends:

"During our current official friendship visit to the SRV, it is our great joy to have been able to attend a friendly meeting jointly held by the Hanoi Municipal Party

Committee and People's Committee to welcome our delegation. In this grand meeting, I would like to extend to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam the intimate sentiments and loving friendship of the party, government, and multiethnic people of Laos. At the same time, I also would like to extend my warmest regards and my gratitude to the people of the Hanoi capital for having attended this meeting of great significance." [end recording]

"Comrade Khamtai Siphandon stated emphatically: In this visit to Vietnam, the delegation notes with great pleasure that the implementation of the comprehensive renovation policy set forth by the Seventh CPV Congress has produced realistic results, thus creating new opportunities, momentum, and potentials for developing Vietnam along the socialist path.

"The year 1992 saw Vietnam achieving many very fundamental and comprehensive economic results. 1992 was also the first year that Vietnam exceeded various the main socioeconomic targets set forth.

"The comrade emphasized: The Lao party and state note these achievements with great joy and warmly welcome them and they believe that the CPV, and the state and fraternal people of Vietnam, with their determination to realize the testament of President Ho and his great ideas, will overcome all difficulties, thereby contributing to the common cause of various nations of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

"Dealing with the Lao situation, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon pointed out: In the Lao country, the multiethnic Lao people are continuing to build and develop the people's democratic system along the direction of achieving the comprehensive reform policy set forth by the Fifth LPRP Congress. The material and cultural life of the people is being gradually improved. Their economic relations with foreign countries have been broadened. The recent election of the Third National Assembly was a clear manifestation of the growth of democracy and the people's right to mastery.

"To bring the country forward in the new situation, the LPRP Central Committee's sixth enlarged plenum set forth the course for national socioeconomic development until the year 2000. If this socioeconomic development plan is carried out successfully, the Lao situation will change and this will create a momentum for Laos to enter the next century." Comrade Khamtai Siphandon finally said:

[Begin Khamtai Siphandon recording] "Dear comrades and friends: For many decades now, the close relationship between the two fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam has been maintained thanks to the mutual respect and special unity built up by President Ho Chi Minh and painstakingly and fondly fostered by our two parties and two peoples. Although time has gone by and the objective situation has changed, that traditional relations of unity will shine forever. This is because the two parties and two states have always been aware of the

vital importance and the great significance of these relations and also because they have paid attention to educating their party cadres and members, combatants, and people of various strata, youths and teenagers on how to realize and continue to foster these relations. Meanwhile, we have together readjusted the contents, forms, measures, and mechanism of the cooperative relations to suit the specific situation in each stage.

"We note with great joy that the high-level talks between the two parties and two states during this visit of our delegation has produced beautiful results. The two sides affirmed their determination to continue to strengthen the special unity and all-round cooperation between our two countries. We believe that with mutual efforts, all agreements reached at the talks will be carried out satisfactorily, thus bringing about realistic results for our two peoples and making the friendship and special unity between the two fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam deeper than the depth of the Mekong River and the Red River and more durable than the Truong Son mountain range.

"Dear comrades and friends: The more we feel joyful over the constantly strengthened friendship and special unity between Laos and Vietnam, the more we will engrave profoundly into our hearts the noble deeds of great President Ho Chi Minh and the lofty sacrifices of the Vietnamese people and of Vietnamese cadres and combatants for the sake of our Lao people's struggle for national independence and freedom. The party, government, and people of Laos will never forget these meritorious deeds of the party, government, and people of Vietnam.

"The special unity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam will be everlasting.

"I wish Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and Comrade Do Muoi good health.

"I wish all those comrades and friends present good health and ever greater achievements." [applause] [end recording]

The meeting ended "in an atmosphere filled with the close friendship and the special unity between the two peoples, the two states, the two parties and the Governments of Laos and Vietnam."

Khamtai Calls on Central Committee Advisors

*BK0304153793 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3—Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and head of the visiting high-level Lao party and state delegation, has called on Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong, advisors to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Chairman Khamtai Siphandon conveyed to Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong the greetings of the Lao party and state leaders.

The two advisors and the Lao chairman recalled the fine memories in the fraternal relationship between the two parties and peoples through the various periods of the revolution cultivated by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihane and the two parties. They also reaffirmed their continued efforts to further consolidate and strengthen the two countries' precious traditional relationship, thus contributing their respective national construction, renovation and defence.

Agreement on Overseas Nationals Signed

*BK0304152393 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT
3 Apr 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3—An agreement on Vietnamese and Lao nationals living in each other's country was signed here this morning by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Nam and Lao Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat.

Present at the signing ceremony were on the Vietnamese side Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Vice Minister Phan Van Khai and other high-ranking Vietnamese officials and on the Lao side, visiting chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and his entourage.

The same day the Lao party and state delegation left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City, continuing its official friendship visit to Vietnam.

It was seen off by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Vo Van Kiet, Prime Minister, Phan Van Khai Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Foreign Minister and other Vietnamese high-ranking officials.

Speaking at the farewell ceremony, General Secretary Do Muoi said that the Vietnamese party and people rejoiced at the visit of the high-level Lao party and state delegation, considering it a fine demonstration of the efforts to strengthen the time-honoured fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

Chairman Khamtai Siphandon highly appreciated the results of his visit and reaffirmed that the Lao party and people will do all they can in order to, together with the Vietnamese party and people, "further develop the special friendship between the two countries. He thanked General Secretary Do Muoi, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese people for the hospitality they have reserved for him and his party.

Delegation Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City

BK0404091993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] This morning Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and his entourage left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City, his last leg on the current official friendship visit to Vietnam. A send-off ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace and attended by party General Secretary Do Muoi, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, and many high-ranking party and state leaders.

Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi expressed elation in welcoming the high-level delegation of the Lao party and state. He wished the Lao delegation every success and the Vietnamese-Lao peoples happiness and prosperity. The General Secretary also conveyed his kind regards to comrades Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, and other party and state leaders. He hoped that the special friendship and solidarity between the two nations would be further consolidated.

Comrade Khamtai Siphandon sincerely thanked General Secretary Do Muoi, the Vietnamese party, state, and people for their warm welcome extended to him and his delegation on this very significant visit to Vietnam. He expressed delight at seeing the great achievements reached by the Vietnamese people during the past period. He welcomed the determination of leaders of the two countries to enhance and consolidate the special friendship between the two nations. He expressed the hope that this special friendship and solidarity would be further consolidated and developed. He wished comrades Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and other leaders good health. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon invited General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to visit the LPDR.

Comrade Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and other party and state leaders waved goodbye to Comrade Khamtai Siphandon when the latter's motorcade slowly moved away from the Presidential Palace.

Also at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi this morning, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Lao Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat signed an agreement on Vietnamese and Lao nationals living in each other's country. Present at the signing ceremony were SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, and many other high-ranking officials of the Vietnamese party and state.

Arrives in Ho Chi Minh City

BK0404104393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Excerpt] This afternoon the high-level delegation of the Lao party and state led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Lao prime minister,

arrived in Ho Chi Minh City from Hanoi. Accompanying the Lao delegation was Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, minister and chairman of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment.

On hand at Tan Son Nhat Airport to welcome the Lao delegation were comrades Tran Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee; Le Khac Binh, chairman of the city people's council; and Truong Tan Pha, chairman of the people's committee.

On their arrival, the Lao delegation visited the Tan Thuan Export Processing Complex and called on Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, adviser to the CPV Central Committee. On the evening of the same day, Comrade Truong Tan Pha, hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and his entourage. [passage omitted]

Joint Communiqué Issued

BK0404135193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Apr 93

["Text" of 4 April Vietnam-Lao joint communiqué on Lao party and state delegation's visit to Vietnam]

[Text] 1. A high-level delegation of the party and state of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, paid an official friendship visit to Vietnam from 1 to 4 April at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the SRV state.

2. While in Vietnam, the high-level Lao party and state delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and toured his house and office as well as the Ho Chi Minh Museum. The Lao guests attended a mass meeting in the capital city of Hanoi to welcome them. They also toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, the province of Hoa Binh, and Ho Chi Minh City.

Wherever they went, the Lao guests were accorded a very cordial and warm welcome by Vietnamese cadres and people. On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese state, President Le Duc Anh conferred on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, the Gold Star Order, the highest order of the SRV for his outstanding contributions to the strengthening and development of the special friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and the high-level Lao party and state delegation called on Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, advisors to the CPV Central Committee.

The two sides signed an agreement on Vietnamese and Lao nationals living in each other's country.

3. The high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Chairman Khamtai Siphandon held talks with a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet in an atmosphere permeated with camaraderie and brotherhood.

Also attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the Subcommittee for Vietnam-Laos Cooperation; Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ho Te, minister of finance; Comrade Bui Danh Luu, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of communications and transportation; Comrade Ngo Xuan Loc, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of building; Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment; Comrade Le Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the Government Office; Comrade Phan Dien, chief of the Party Central Committee Office; Comrade Do Van Tai, deputy chief of the Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Tran Khai, deputy chief of the State Planning Commission and vice chairman of the Subcommittee for Vietnam-Laos Cooperation; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR; Comrade Ha Nghiep, assistant to the general secretary; and Comrade Vu Quoc Tuan, assistant to the prime minister.

On the Lao side were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy prime minister in charge of foreign relations; Comrade Choummali Sai-Gnason, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade Vongphet Saikou-Yachongtouna, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kamsai Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of finance; Comrade Bouathong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, post and construction; Comrade Khamphet Phengmeuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Vietnam; Comrade Chiangsoun Bountham, deputy chief of the LPRP Central Committee Office; and Comrade Bouasom Boupphavan, deputy chief of the Lao Prime Minister's Office.

During the talks, the two sides informed each other of the latest developments in their respective parties and states since the visit to Laos in August 1992 by General Secretary Do Muoi. Both sides exchanged views on measures to strengthen and further develop the special

friendship and solidarity as well as the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. The two sides also discussed regional and international issues of common concern.

4. On behalf of the Vietnamese party, state, and people, General Secretary Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet highly valued the results that the Lao people of different ethnic groups have achieved in their task of defending the new regime, building their nation along the renovation line, firmly maintaining political stability and social order, constantly improving the Lao people's material and cultural life, and further upholding the people's right to be masters of their nation as clearly reflected through the results of the recent third National Assembly elections.

The two comrades sincerely hoped that under the leadership of the LPRP Central Committee headed by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, the Lao people would carry on the undertaking initiated by the late Chairman Kayson Phomvihane and score even greater victories in the struggle to implement the Fifth Party Congress Resolution and accomplish their strategy for socioeconomic development till the year 2000 already adopted by the Sixth LPRP Central Committee Plenum in a bid to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, united, and prosperous Laos as well as to constantly improve the LPDR's prestige and its regional and international standings.

Chairman Khamtai Siphandon heartily welcomes the initial and very important results achieved by the Vietnamese people in their comprehensive renovation under the CPV leadership, especially the results and progress achieved in 1992. These are opening a new socioeconomic stage and are creating new, favorable capabilities and opportunities for national development.

Chairman Khamtai Siphandon sincerely hopes that the brotherly Vietnamese people will achieve greater results in the implementation of the CPV Seventh National Congress resolutions so as to build a strong and rich Vietnam, deservedly contributing to the common cause of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress and also to the trend of peace, stability, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

5. The two sides are satisfied to realize that with the spirit of the 15 October 1991 and 16 August 1992 Joint Statements as well as the 15 February 1992 Joint Communiqué, the traditional unity relation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos has been closer and strengthened. The comprehensive cooperation between the two countries has been renewed to match the capacities of each country on the basis of the principles of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit, and helping one another in a spirit of camaraderie and bringing practical results.

The two sides hold that the visits and exchanges of view, especially between high level leading comrades, contribute a very important share to the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust, making the relations of the two parties and countries closer and more firmly developed. The two sides affirm the high level of determination of the two parties and peoples to continuously protect and enhance the relation of friendship and special unity between Vietnam and Laos, making them broader and deeper. This is appropriate for the renovation line of the two parties and states and meets the fundamental and long-term benefits of the people in each country.

6. The two sides hold that the international and regional situation continue to develop quickly and in a complex manner. It requires the forces of peace and social progress and all nationalities to strive together to establish a just and reasonable international order, in which, every country, big or small, rich or poor, has the right to decide its destiny and the right to equally contribute to the solving of international issues in the spirit of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, abstention from the use of force and the threat of force, and cooperation for mutual benefits.

The two sides welcome the new developing steps in the relations between countries in the Southeast Asian region. As members of the Southeast Asian Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and observers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, the SRV and LPDR confirm their desire to continue to broaden the relation of good neighborliness and to equally cooperate for mutual benefits with all nations in the region, helping to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, and cooperation for development.

The two sides hold that the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and the peaceful solving of residual problems, as well as new ones that occur, through negotiations, not using force or the threat of force, and observing the UN Charter and international law, are meeting the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the people living in this region.

The two side unanimously agree that cooperation in a constructive spirit by countries located along the Mekong River has an important meaning for the economic development and environmental protection of those riverine countries. The two side also express the wish to actively contribute to the process of exchanging views, which is going on between Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia so as to outline directions and ways for cooperation in the new situation on the basis of guaranteeing the legitimate benefits of the riverine countries.

7. As the two neighbor countries of Cambodia and signatories of the Paris Agreement on Cambodia, the two side express profound concern at the complicated changes in the recent situation in Cambodia caused by

the sabotage of the agreement committed by Democratic Kampuchea. These are throwing up obstacles in the path of the process of implementing a peaceful solution for the Cambodian issue and threaten regional peace and stability.

The two side hold that the urgent demand at the moment is the strict and resolute implementation of the Paris agreement by all countries and factions of the agreement and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. The SRV and LPDR affirm their commitment to the agreement and that they continue to work with related countries and factions to accelerate the peace progress in Cambodia for the interests of regional peace and stability, creating favorable conditions for Cambodia to become a nation of independence, peace, neutrality, nonalignment, with relations of friendship with all the countries in the world—and primarily with neighboring countries.

The two sides strictly condemn the terrorism and brutal massacre of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia committed by the forces of Democratic Cambodia and request the UN, UNTAC, and related nations and factions to implement urgent measures to stop the bloody killing of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and to protect their lives and property. At the same time, the two sides call on the justice-loving people of the world to voice their support for the human rights of the Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia.

8. The two sides are happy to realize that the Vietnam visit of the high-level delegation of the Lao party and state as well as the exchanges of views and agreements made between high ranking leaders of the two countries are new contributions to the strengthening of the relations of friendship, the special unity, and the comprehensive cooperation of the two parties and states.

Chairman Khamtai Siphandon expresses his sincere and profound thanks for the attentive hospitality, full of fraternity and camaraderie, given to his delegation by the Vietnamese party, state, and people during this visit. He considers this as a vivid manifestation of the fine Vietnam-Laos traditional relation in the new stage.

[Dated] Hanoi, 4 April

Delegation Concludes Visit

BK0404144993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Lao party and State led by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon this afternoon left Ho Chi Minh City for home, successfully concluding the official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Seeing off the delegation at the Tan Son Nhat Airport were Comrade Truong Tan Song, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee and many leading comrades of the city. Also attending the farewell ceremony were

Minister Dau Ngoc Xuan, Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, and the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Vietnam.

'Success' of Visit Hailed

BK0504054993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an editorial hailing the success of the official friendship visit to Vietnam by the high-level delegation of the Lao party and state led by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon.

The editorial says: The Vietnamese people will do their best to consistently strengthen the Vietnamese-Lao special friendship, to enhance comprehensive cooperation, and to promote bilateral relations for the interest of

development in each country, thereby contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

Embassy in Cambodia Denies Poisoning Allegations

BK0404060293 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3—A spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy at the Supreme National Council of Cambodia yesterday categorically rejected allegations that Vietnam poisoned foods in a number of villages in Kampot Province.

The spokesman said these allegations, aired by Radio FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] on April 2, were fabrications of ill intention.

